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National Language, Matter Of Growth

NEHRU HOPES MASSES WILL DEVELOP ONE FOR INDIA

Osmania Honours India's Premier: Hindustani To Replace Urdu In University

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): The Osmania University at a special convocation this morning conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

The Prime Minister left Hyderabad by air for Bangalore about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit also left Hyderabad today for Allahabad.

The hope that out of the masses of her people India would raise the real national language was expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India addressing the convocation.

Pandit Nehru said that there was much controversy over the national language of India. People talked about national language as if a national language was laid down or could be laid down by statute. A national language grew.

GROWTH OF LANGUAGE

He instanced the case of English and said the way that language grew was worthy of notice. English today was one of the most powerful languages of the world. It might not be as graceful as many other languages, but it had some vigour. The reason for this vigour was that there had been progressive assimilation by the language which was now becoming more and more American. Americanism or Australianism or Canadianism put a great deal of vigour in the English language.

Pandit Nehru believed that several thousands of new words were being added to English ever year, many of them technical. Therefore, said Pandit Nehru to argue about Urdu and Hindi and think in terms of static conditions was not correct. Any language that shut its doors and refused assimilation was indicating a sure sign of deterioration. The mind of India must be open if the country desired to remain a great nation, and any body who wanted to limit the language was only trying to kill it Pandit Nehru was however, quite sure that out of the masses India would raise the real national language.

Concluding Pandit Nehru urged young men and women in the country to take courage and march forward.

The convocation was presided over by the Chancellor Major-General J. N. Chaudhury.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WELCOMES NEHRU

Earlier the Vice-Chancellor of the University Nawab Ali Yavar Jung in the course of his speech welcomed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and said Pandit Nehru had done them two-fold honour in both coming himself and bringing with him his distinguished sister" India's first Ambassador at Moscow who led India's Delegation to the United Nations for three successive years and led it with shining ability and brilliance."

Nawab Ali Yavar Jung said with India now independent, the problem of a national language was assuming some degree of urgency, and they in Osmania University had felt that in the changed conditions an early adjustment was needed if university teaching was to fulfil the national requirements.

The question of medium of higher instruction had provoked much thought and controversy. He said to adopt English would mean going back on a principle which had been their distinguishing feature and which they held dear. They would be adopting what the Indian universities had been asked to discard in the near future.

HINDUSTANI TO REPLACE URDU AT OSMANIA

On the other hand, the adoption of Hindustani would preserve the feature while making the change both practical and national. It would be a change in accordance with the wishes of and constant advice of Mahatma Gandhi. The University Council had accordingly decided to recommend the replacement, from the next academic year, of the medium of Urdu by Hindustani with both the Persian and Devanagari scripts.

Nawab Ali Yavar Jung also mentioned a further adjustment now on the anvil. They had proposed that as the teaching and financial requirements permitted, their three colleges in Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga should have parallel classes in Telugu Marathi and Canarese and it was hoped to develop these institutions in good time into degree colleges.

The Osmania University would be the pioneer also in the experiment of introducing the regional languages as media of University instruction and would be giving effect, perhaps earlier, to what the Indian Universities had been asked to do within five years

STRUCTURE OF ATOM

NEW HEAVEN, Connecticut, Dec. 26, (Reuter): A Yale University scitntist predicted tonight that advanced physics research on cosmic rays in the coming year may break down the mystery still surrounding the structure of the atom.

Mr. Ernest C. Pollard, Associate Professor of Physics at Yale, said that high-energy machines which produce man-made cosmic rays were now being completed in the United States and in Britain and extensive research on cosmic rays would get under way in 1949.

"Cosmic rays" he added "are very high-energy fast particles, which are bombarding the earth from, nobody knows, where. They represent the extreme of energy and therefore are most intriguing."

Comparing the atom with the cosmic days, he explained that "in the atomic bomb no one particle has much more than a million electrom volts of energy, while in cosmic rays we find particles of energy with billions of volts or better."

"It is a remarkable fact" Mr. Pollard continued "that while we have learned one way to release atomic energy we have not learned where it coms from or how it is involved in the atom."

INDIA'S SUPREME COURT

Location At Allahabad Likely

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): The Supreme Court of India, to be set up under the new constitution, is proposed to be located at Allahabad, it is learnt.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, who is now here to preside over the Brihan Maharashtra Conference, will inspect Government House grounds here before his departure to study its suitability for the Supreme Court's location, it is reported.

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 26 (UPI): Two persons were killed when a lorry carrying visitors from the All-India Economic Conference, held in the Osmania University, dashed against a telegraph pole in the evening. Eleven others were injured, one of them seriously.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE ON FAR EAST PROBLEMS

LONDON Dec. 25 (Reuter): The Governments of Commonwealth countries are discussing holding a conference on Far Eastern problems in the first half of the new year to frame Commonwealth policy on the national independence movements of South-East Asia, usually reliable sources reported today.

It would probably be held in the captial of one of the Dominions in the Far East, and would be on a ministerial level.

LONDON, Dec. 26, (Reuter): The Royal Socety has appointed a delegation of six of its fellows to attend the seventh Pacific Science Congress to be held at Auckland and Christ Church New Zealand next February 2nd to 22nd The Congress programme will provide for contributions and discussions on scientifc topic of special significance to the Pacific area and of importance for the welfare of Pacific peoples.

JUNAGADH MERGER ISSUE

V. P. Menon To Discuss With State Council

JUNAGADH, Dec. 26, (U.P.I.): Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the Ministry of States, Government of India, is arriving here on December 27 from Hyderabad "en route" to Jamnagar, it is learnt. He will stay here for two days and probably will discuss Junagadh merger question and other political issues involved with the State Council. The Regional Commissioner, Mr Buch is expected to be present during the discussions.

Mr. Menon, with party, will leave for Jamnagar on December 29. There, he will discuss the question of privy purses of rulers and merger of Junagadh, with the Rajpramukh and those concerned, for final decision.

"FIGHT INFLATION ON ALL FRONTS"

J. C. Sinha's Presidential Address At All-India Economic Conference

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 26.—"The first economic priority must be given to fight inflation on all fronts" declared Prof. J. C. Sinha in the course of his presidential address to the All-India Economic Conference which commenced its three-day session in the Osmania University building today.

About 300 distinguished economists from all over India are attending the Conference.

Mr. Sinha, at the outset said: "The root of our economic troubles lies in the fact that surplus purchasing power has not been mopped up."

Prof. J. C. Sinha's address contains several new and valuable observations on some aspects of recent economic policy in India. He begins by describing how India was denied any opportunity to industrialise herself during the war like Australia and other British Dominions. The lop-sided nature of the war impetus and the post-war phase, especially as affected by the separation of Pakistan, has been set out in a neat and useful Table. He gives authoritative figures of increase in employment in the armed forces and in the war and civil industries.

He then proceeds to examine the consequences of war time economic policy under 'three' heads: (a) budget deficits; (b) war expenditure on behalf of H.M.G. and the Allies; (c) favourable balance of trade, in the light of Keynesian economic doctrines on which he makes some penetrating observations. Emphasising the special features in India, he says:

"If these three factore are regarded as 'investments' in Keynesian phraseology, they must lead to an increase in employment, as in fact it did, with a corresponding rise in money income much above the prewar level. This rise in money income need not necessarily lead to any increase in prices if a state of full employment has not been reached. Keynes has however conceded that prices might go up before the state of full employment is attained if there are bottlenecks."

"This is what really happened in India, with the result that there was a tremendous increase in money income accompanied by a 'very uneven distribution' among the various income groups. Since the propensity to consume is not very high among the rich, a good part of this money income in the hands of the well to-do was saved. So far as the lower income groups were concerned, there was forced saving' of a rather grim character—not of the residual and involuntary type visualised by Keynes." In India, there was no appreciable reduction of this money income through taxation as in other countries on account of the widespread evasion of taxes.

Dr. Sinha next describes the various forms in which such hoards were keept and gives an ingenious estimate of Rs. 350 crores for black market funds. He contrasts the position in India with that in the U.K., which not only adopted an effective policy of price control and rationing but took full advantage of her position by transferring a part of her own economic disequilibrium on to India by the expedient of sterling balances. He concludes this section of his address with estimates of money supply and national incomes during the prewar, war and post-war times.

Prof. Sinha then proceeds to measure the intensity of inflation by an application of Pigou's method of finding out the disparity between money income and output. He shows how this gap was maintained by heavy budget deficits during the early post-war years, but which were reduced to some extent during 1947-48 and 1948-49. "But the rise in the price level was higher during these two years than during the war. The truth is that a budget deficit does not necessarily lead to inflation,' provided there is unused plant capacity, unemployed labour and adequate raw material supplies, tending to raise employment but not price. Dr. Sinha concludes this portion of his analysis by observing that the root of our trouble lies in the fact that the surplus purcasing power has not been mopped up.

Dr. Sinha then examines the question of increasing the business incentive to production through diminished taxes. He says: There is no short cut. It is not by the simple expedient of reducing taxes, but by patiently removing all the following difficulties that our industrial output can be effectively raised:—

(a) inadequacy of transport;

(b) difficulty in obtaining capital goods and constructional materials,

(c) inadequacy in the supply of foreign exchange for the import of the full requirements of the industries.

(d) paucity of technical personnel;

(e) unsatisfactory relation between management and labour,"

After examining each one of these items in detail and making several useful suggestions, he proceeds: "As matters stand at present in India, apart from the political consciousness of labour, there is the chase between the workers' earning and their cost of living in which their earning generally lags behind.... The plain fact remains that cereals and textiles forming the most important items in the workers' budget rose from 100 during the year ended August 1939, to 475 and 414 respectively in September 1948. The earnings of no industrial worker have risen to anything like the same extent."

"It is true that adequate steps for the increase of production must be immediately taken in hand. Speedy relief however cannot be expected from them, but from the liquidation of the black market and the sterilisation of al funds that seek 'investment' in that market. Unless this is effectively done, all schemes of price control and rationing must prove futile. The approved methods for fighting the black market are the demonetisation of high denomination notes and the freezing of bank balances, as has been successfuly done in Belgium and several other European countries. Those who regard such measures as drastic will do well to compare the post war economic condition of the two neighbouring countries of France and Belgium."

He examines in detail the possibilities of surplus budget in the provinces and in the centre proposed by the Government of India. "Any further increase of taxes on higher slab incomes would intensify evasion and on lower slab incomes would press heavily on the lower ranks of the intellectual proletariat who are already hit harder than the rest of the community—than even the industrial workers about whom we hear so much. As regards indirect taxes they are theoretically unjustified for fighting inflation, as they tend to raise prices. But the proposed high tax on luxuries is to be welcomed, especially if the proceeds are utilised so as reduce the price of necessities....

"With regard to the present labour unrest," observes Dr. Sinha, "especially among railway workers, their demand for implementing the recommendation of the Pay Commission about linking the dearness allowance with the changes in the cost of living, would lead to further inflation, without adequate safeguards. What the Government should do is to stabilise the main elements of their cost of living by providing for unadulterated foodstuff, utility cloth and proper housing at controlled rates."

"As matter stand at present, even well-intentioned government measures may not succeed in rooting out the black market and stopping inflation. If unhappily this is so, and if the Government are unwilling or unable to adopt more drastic measures which have proved successful elsewhere, the only course open is to resort to a moderate dose of deflation by reversing to some extent the present policy of cheap money, in order to bring out into the open, the goods hoarded in the black market and the grains held back by the well-to-do cultivators."

"After we have succeeded in rooting out the black market, we should follow a policy of falling prive level, our prices falling at the same rate as our productivity rises, which all-round rationalisation, till at last we reach a level of about 250 per cent of the pre-war level, where we should stabilise both our industrial and agricultural prices....India from now must be prepared to adapt her price policy to the rest of the world."

He concludes by saying: "An atmosphere must be created in which every individual is determined to put forth his best efforts. But that is impossible if a large section of our people nurse a sense of social injustice."

CHAUDHURY INAUGURATES CONFERENCE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 26 (UPI). —Inaugurating the 31st session of the All-Indian Economic Conference at the Osmania University Hall this afternoon, Major General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, referred to the prevalence of powerful and age-old vested interests in the State, besides general backwardness in education.

He declared, amidst applause: In the world today such feudal relics are an anachronism but too rapid a change leads to unrest. These problems will be solved however, and while we are administering, we are already taking and will continue to take steps to solve them."

REPLY TO CRITICISMS

Replying to the criticism against the Military Government of Hyderabad, General Chaudhury said: "Though the name has been Military Government, we have worked entirely through the normal democratic channels and in the normal accepted manner of any constitutional Government. In fact we have been more constitutional in our methods and procedure than perhaps some of our predecessors in Hyderabad. At no stage has martial law been declared, nor at any stage have we taken those unconstitutional measures which Military Governments after the fall of Germany and Italy took.

"The fact that even after three short months, we have been able to invite the Indian Economic Association to meet in Hyderabad, shows much for the speed with which law and order has been restored, as well as the speed with which normality in all other aspects of life has returned."

MAHARASHTRA MUST SUPPORT CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS

Gadgil & Shankarrao Dev Issue Appeal At Allahabad Conference

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26, (API): An appeal to the Maharashtrians to give their whole-hearted co-operation to the Congress Government in its fight for the economic and social uplift of the country was made by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Minies and Power, Government of India, presiding over the seventeenth session of the Brihan Maharashtra Parishad held here last evening.

Mr. Gadgil traced the past Maratha history and said that beginning from the fourth century Maharashtra had played a great part. All historic documents showed that, it was against a tyrant that Shivaji had raised his flag and succeeded. That tradition was carried by the latter Maratha chiefs.

DO NOT OPPOSE MUSLIMS

Continuing Mr. Gadgil said that, those who believed that the role of the Marathas was to oppose Muslims at all time were doing a great disservice not only to the cause of Indian freedom but also to Hindu religion In the battle of Panipat Mussalmans had fought on the side of Marathas In the 19th century, soon after the establishment of British power it was in Maharashtra that the first struggle against the British power was initiated. The leaders of the 1857 rebellion were Marathas.

Mr. Gadgil laid stress on the need for the eradication of caste system. He said: "We must move with the times and consolidate the Maharashtrian as one socially homegenous community."

FEDERAL STATE

Mr. Gadgil said Maharashtrians had pressed for the formation of Linguistic Provinces without bitterness and they had taken the view that freedom must be attained first. Now that freedom had been attained and the constitution of the country was being framed by the Constituent Assembly it was certain that India was going to be a Federal State.

Concluding he said: "There are some who want Bombay a separate Province." That was fraught with the greatest danger. It was wrong to think that it would be safe if Bomcay was constituted into a separate Province."

Mr. N. V. Gadgil who arrived here yesterday was accompanied by his wife. Mr. Shankar Rao Deo was among those who attended the conference.

CONGRESS NECESSARY FOR FREEDOM

Inaugurating the conference, Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress appealed to all Maharashtrians to support the Congress whose existence was still necessary to maintain India's freedom. The Congress had accepted the principle of giving full scope for cultural and linguistic development, the added. He called upon Maharashtrians to participate in the common life of India more fully while maintaining their cultural and linguistic individuality.

Mr. Deo said, "We are all inseparable parts of India and we should give our best to the Nation with all our cultural richness for, if India is happy, we all will be happy."

Battle For Peiping And Tientsin

NANKING HIGH COMMAND TO RUSH ALL-OUT AID

Chiang's Move Against Southern Warlords: Chungking In The News Again

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26 (Reuter).—The Chinese Government High Command has decided to give all-out support to Gen. Fu Tso-Yi's hard pressed forces defending the Peiping and Tientsin areas by increasing air and naval reinforcements to North China, it was reported today.

AIR SUPPLY FOR BESIEGED

At the same time it was decided to continue supplying the besieged army groups in North Anhwei province with ammunition and supplies by air in an effort to cope with the Communist threat in Central China, north of Pengpu.

These decisions were taken at a conference yesterday at President Chiang Kai-shek's official residence where Gen. Hsu Yung-Chang, new Minister of National Defence, conferred for the first time with Commanders-in-Chief of the Air, Naval and Ground forces and of the Combined Supply Services.

HOLD REDS AT ALL COSTS

It was also decided to order Government troops in Kiangsu province to hold "at all costs" all vital points north of the Yangtse river and to prevent any Communist attempt to force a river-crossing.

LOSS OF KALGAN

The Headquarters of Gen. Fu Tso-Yi, Government Commander on the Northern Front, today confirmed the loss of Kalgan, 100 miles north-west of Peiping and one of the last Government strong holds in North China.

The Communists claimed on Friday they had captured the city. The announcement said that to avoid loss of life and property the Government forces had evacuated the city last Thursday. All factories and supplies of material had been left intact, because these formed a part of the national wealth and public property.

The Headquarters also announced the evacuation of Hsinpaoan, along the Peiping-Suiyuan railway, 75 kilometres (about 47 miles) south of Kalgan. Its garrison had joined the withdrawing Kalgan forces, who were being transferred to other areas.

WANTON DESTRUCTION AVERTED

The official announcement on the orderly evacuation of Kalgan has added to the many perplexities about the conduct of the war in North China, particularly in view of the fact that in the Tientsin area villages are being demolished without regard for the populace.

The latest example of apparently wanton destruction was reported today by the Catholic newspaper "Yi Shih Pao." This revealed that Yih Sing Fu, about six miles north of Tientsin, with a population of 2,000 families, was set on fire yesterday by order of the Government authorities.

The population had no time to remove their belongings and had to run for their lives.

AFTERMATH OF 'SCORCHED EARTH'

Earlier about half a dozen villages in Tientsin suburbs were similarly razed. A mosque was burnt down in a predominantly Muslim suburb. That policy had been directly responsible for tragic scenes in Tientsin's snow-covered streets, where scantily clad refugees wander aimlessly in search of food and shelter.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR SOUTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

The Nanking Government was today reported to be planning the appointment of a Governor-General for the South-Western provinces "to unify the direction of military and administrative affairs" in this important part of China, famous for its wealth of natural resources.

The name of Gen. Hu Yin-Chin, former National Defence Minister, is being prominently mentioned for the new post, which is expected to have complete command over the Provinces of Szechwan, China's rice bowl "Yunnam, Kwangsi, Kwei-Chow, and Sikang—an area larger than the Dominion of India with a population over 90 million.

CHUNGKING AGAIN

Reports said the headquarters of the new Governor-General was likely to be established in the wartime capital of Chungking.

Informed political observers here expressed the belief the real objectives of the Government's contemplated action were:

(1) To nip in the bud a reported autonomous movement among the warlord rulers of some of these south-west provinces and

(2) To make the necessary preparations for the ultimate removal of the Government to one of these remote centres for a fight to the bitter end if Government peace overtures to Communists should prove fruitless.

Appointment of a Governor-General for south-west China, these observers believed, would be the first step in establishing a new anti-Communist bastion and winning the goodwill of many people who, although against Communism have not been too friendly towards the Central Government.

IF NANKING FALLS

Although the immediate intention of the Government is to move to Canton, in Kwantung Province, should Nanking fall, high military authorities were said to consider the southern metropolis too vulnerable and to prefer some more inaccessible site in south-western China.

President Chaing Kai-Shek today appointed Dr. Hsu His, Chancellor of Peiping University, as Counsellor on National Policies. Dr. Hsu His, former Chinese Ambassador for Washington, declined to join Dr Sun Fo's new Cabinet.

Mr. Hsueh Tu Po, formerly Minister of Water Conservancy, was also named Counsellor on National Policies and Mr. Tso Shun-Sheng was reappointed Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

CHIANG MEETS CABINET MEMBERS

In Nanking Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek met the newly appointed Premier Dr. Sun Fo and three members of Dr. Sun Fo's Inner Cabinet today.

Some quarters here said the Ministers discussed the economic crisis created by the steep inflationary trend in the gold Yuan since the order was given to the banks last week to suspend temporarily the conversion of currency to gold.

A full Cabinet meeting was expected to be held next Wednesday to decide final measures for the resumption of free conversion on a simplified plan, which might increase public confidence in the Government's currency.

CHIANG'S TROOPS QUIT TANGKU

TIENTSIN, Dec. 26 (Reuter).—All Government civilian departments were today evacuated from Tangku, port of Tientsin, and observers believed that the Communists were preparing for a decisive assault on the port.

Government warships were standing by in the harbour preparing to use their guns against the advancing Communists.

In the fighting for Tientsin, the Communist troops of Gen. Lin Pao have attacked the south-eastern suburb of Wuchiatsun and skirmishing was also reported from near Huitui south of the city.

AT PEIPING

At Peiping, Government troops were reported probing Communist positions around the city following two hours of indecisive fighting yesterday.

5 CHINESE AIRMEN KILLED IN DAKOTA CRASH

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6 (Reuter).—Five Chinese airmen were killed when their air force Dakota crashed near Chang-Lo-Hsien, south-east of Foo-Chow on Friday night, according to reports from Chinese sources this morning.

The plane, which was flying from Hankow to Foochow, crashed into a mountain in dense fog which has restricted flying in the past few days.

BALUCHI DELEGATION MEETS LIAQUAT

Demand For Democratising Administration

KARACHI, Dec. 26. (API): The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, had an hour-long discussion yesterday with a fourteen man deputation of the Baluchistan Muslim League.

The deputationists are understood to have pressed their demand for democratising the Baluchistan administration and the inclusion of a Baluchistan representative in the Central Cabinet.

They are also reported to have urged the Prime Minister to take steps for the constitution of an Advisory Council for assisting that agent in the administration of Baluchistan as had been promised by the late Quaid-I-Azam.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well What Do You Expect With No Vacation

By BUD FISHER

YOU CAN TELL THE KIND OF A TREE A PIECE OF WOOD COMES FROM BY SMELLING IT?
YEH! YOU CAN BLINDFOLD ME, TOO!
WHAT KIND OF A TREE DOES THIS COME FROM?
M-M-M- AN OAK TREE!
WHAT KIND DOES THIS COME FROM?
THAT'S EASY! FROM A CEDAR TREE GIMME A HARD ONE, MUTT!
WHAT KIND OF A TREE DOES THIS COME FROM?
M-M-M- THAT'S A HARD ONE! LEMME THINK -SNIFF SNIFF!
A DOGWOOD TREE!
Fisher

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FILM AS EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MEDIUM

State Patronage To Industry In Great Britain

(BY S. GORDON COLLER).

To the long list of the arts which already enjoy the disinterested patronage of the State in Britain, there was added recently the newest of them all —the art of the film. The occasion was an extraordinary general meeting of the British Film Institute at which the names of the new Board of Governors were announced.

The Institute is charged with developing the art of the film, promoting its use as a record of contemporary life and manners, fostering public appreciation of the film these points of view, encouraging new uses of the film —particularly as an educational and cultural medium, and so on. In brief there is now to be a central body, financed principally by a grant from State funds, and responsible for improving still further the high artistic standard which has made British films world-renowned in the space of a few years.

In financing an independent body to act within its terms of reference as it sees fit, the Government has followed a typically British precedent, now firmly established. When it was set up in 1933, the British Film Institute was instructed to encourage the development of the cinema as a means of cultural entertainment and instruction. It was made responsible, not to the Government but to the Privy Council, and its funds were allocated mainly from the Cinematograph Fund (that is, from the proceeds of Sunday film showings).

REPRESENTATIVE BODY

The nine members of its Board of Governors sat as representatives of three Government departments, the film producers', renters' and exhibitors' associations and of three educational bodies. With funds of only some £42,500 (Rs. 563 lakhs) last year and barely half this amount up to 1944, the Institute had encouraged a steady supply of educational films, built up a National Film Library where 3,000 motion pictures dating back to 1895 are preserved, and played an important part in fostering public appreciation of the film art.

In January last, the Government set up a Committee of Enquiry into the future of the Institute, and it is as a result of its report (published last April) that the Board has been reconstituted. The Committee recommended that the National Film Library should be extended, and that facilities for individual and group study of films should be made available with the showing of special programmes similar to those shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

The Institute, the report further recommended, should give financial and other help to allied bodies, such as the National Committee for Visual Aids in Education, which is now responsible for promoting educational films. For these and other purposes, the Committee estimated that an annual income of at least £100,000 (Rs. 13.25 lakhs) would be needed, besides a capital expenditure of some £30,000 (Rs 3.98 lakhs).

OTHER GRANTS

It is interesting to compare these figures with the large grants already made by the Government for the purpose of encouraging cultural and educational activities by other bodies of this type. In 1947-48 the Arts Council of Britain was scheduled to receive £390,000 (Rs. 51.68 lakhs)—compared with £235,000 (Rs. 31.14 lakhs) in 1945-46; the Council of Industrial Design, £164,000 (Rs. 21.73 lakhs)—compared with £55,000 (Rs. 7.29 lakhs) in 1945-46; and the Medical Research Council, £698,000 (Rs. 92.49 lakhs)—compared with £295,000 (Rs. 39.08 lakhs) in 1945-46.

Besides, grants towards the international work of the British Council totalled over £3,000,000 (Rs. 3.99 crores)—compared with over £1,000,000 (Rs. 1.33 crores) in 1945-46; and to the U.N.E.S.C.O., £154,000 (Rs. 20.41 lakhs)—compared with £10,836 (Rs. 1.44 lakhs) in the corresponding period.

These figures leave no doubt of the immense support which all forms of cultural activity—museums, art galleries, libraries, music schools, dramatic art and archaeology, etc., are omitted in the above list, although all draw further grants from State funds —are receiving in Britain today from Government grants. The aim, in all cases, is to place in the hands of independent bodies of men and women the means to stimulate cultural progress in the remotest villages and to enable everyone in Britain to enjoy and contribute to this progress.

ART FOR THE PEOPLE

Typical of these bodies is the Arts Council of Great Britain set up in 1940 and permanently established under Royal Charter in 1946. Although the Council is responsible to Parliament for the expenditure of its annual Treasury grant it is otherwise entirely independent. Through its regional offices the Council has helped the formation of arts clubs throughout Britain and has set up art centres which act as centres for musical and dramatic programmes, exhibitions, etc.

After the war, in place of canteen concerts arranged by the Council, many British factories embarked upon full-length concerts and started their own music clubs which in their turn, have received expert helps from this body. Last year alone 951 symphony concerts were given by such famous orchestras as the London Philharmonic and Halle Orchestras, in association with the Council. Many companies which have become national institutions in Britain are now associated with the Council in non-profit-making tours, among them the Old Vic Theatrical Company, the Sadler's Wells Opera Company, the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company, and the Ballets Jooss and Rambert.

Apart from its own art exhibitions, the Council has co-operated with the British Institute of Adult Education in extending its "Art for the People" scheme, under which travelling art exhibitions visit remote places without their own art galleries. In collaboration with the British Council, hundreds of thousands of British people have been enabled by the Council to see unique exhibitions of Spanish paintings, Danish Domestic Design and French tapestries. The cold words of its instruction "to increase the accessibility of the fine arts to the public" have been translated into vivid enthusiasm and creative leisure in a thousand places.

NATIONAL THEATRE

Under the influence of enlightened State patronage many independent pioneering ventures have been launched—a mobile theatre to take a non-profit-making repertory company round small towns and villages in four vehicles which can be converted to a theatre for 200, is only one example.

At the other end of the scale is the Government decision to grant up to £1,000,000 (Rs. 1.33 crores) towards a British National Theatre in London. It is this noble company which is now joined by the British Film Institute, and British people will look to it—as will so many others—to enrich their enjoyment and enlarge their lives.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO SIR C. V. RAMAN

BANGALORE, Dec. 26 (API): The Indian Academy of Sciences assembling here today for the 14th annual session celebrated the 60th birthday of its founder-president Sir C. V. Raman.

Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore inaugurating the session said the Indian Academy of Science founded by Sir C. V. Raman had in 14 years grown from strength to strength and attracted the attention of the entire world.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar referred to the career and work of Sir C. V. Raman who belied the usual impression that the scientist preferred the sequestered way of life. He was essentially human in his outlook, and it was notable that he fathered around him a group of research workers who were utterly loyal.

Prof. S. Chapman of Oxford who is in India to attend the Indian Science Congress and Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari also spoke felicitating Sir C. V. Raman.

Messages wishing Sir C. V. Raman many more years of useful service in the cause of science have been received from various parts of the world including those from the Maharajah of Mysore, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Robert Millikan of the California Institute of Technology and Madame Curie.

A casket and an address were presented to the President by the members of the Academy.

RAMAN'S REPLY

Sir C. V. Raman thanked all those who had sent greetings to him. The founding of the Academy of Sciences, he said was an emphasis of the foundamental unity of science. The tendency to split science into different water-tight compartments was disastrous to progress. Nature was one and indivisible and this fundamental principle found emphasis in the Academy of Sciences.

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JAYAPRAKASH CHARGES RAILWAY BOARD WITH BREACH OF AGREEMENT

"Anomalies In Pay Commission's Report Must Be Removed"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, is due to meet Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, India's Minister for Railways and Transport, at Bombay on January 3 and 4 to discuss the railwaymen's dispute with the Government of India and the Nagpur decision of the Federation's General Council to hold a strike ballot.

The meeting was fixed following an exchange of communications between the Socialist labour leaders and the railways Minister. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan wrote a detailed letter to the railways minister on December 13 enclosing a copy of the Nagpur resolution and elaborating upon some of the points, and received a telegraphic reply.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan who has been taking part in discussions here for the formation of a new All-India labour organisation, left for Patan today.

'COMMISSION'S FINDINGS ALTERED'

Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan today released to the press his letter of the 13th December to Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar along with which he forwarded a copy of the Nagpur resolution.

The letter said: "The Federation understands fully that the general basis of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission cannot be altered. The Federation has not demanded such alteration. The railway Board, however, must be aware that in several specific instances the recommendations of the C.P.C. have in fact been modified. For instance, when the limit of Rs. 2000/- as the highest salary recommended by the C.P.C. was raised to Rs. 3000/-. Again, on the representation of the Federation the minimum scale of skilled workshop staff was raised from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 55/- a month.

The creation of many unauthorised grades by the Railway Board is another instance in point. Many other instances can be adduced but these are enough to establish that the recommendations of the C.P.C. have often been altered. Yet, our demand is not for alteration of the C.P.C. basis. Wherever the demand of Federation, when superficially considered, appears to be a demand for an alteration of the basis of the C.P.C. recommendations, closer examination would show that the demand seeks only the removal of a grave anomaly or an injustice that a literal application of the C.P.C. has led to.

"Regarding the disinflation measures adopted by the Government, the Federation is in emphatic disagreement with railway Board. We are sure that these measures will never succeed in bringing down prices. Indeed, experience has shown that they have so far utterly failed."

WORKING OF GRAIN SHOPS

"In the matter of the grain shops a grave injustice has been done to railwaymen and to the Federation. All the sins of that system have been laid at the door of labour when it is quite clear that inefficient management, absence of a clear-cut policy and corruption among the higher officers are the chief causes of the enormous waste and loss of revenue. The Federation itself had raised the question of efficient and honest working of the grain shops and the Railway Board had agreed to set up a joint committee to go into the matter. A resolution on this question was passed by the General Council of the Federation in October 1947, a copy of which had been sent to the Railway Board. Among other things the resolution appointed a committee of five representatives to discuss with the committee of the Railway Board. Among other things the resolution appointed a committee of five representatives to discuss with the committee of the Railway Board ways and means of improving the working of the grain shops. The Railway Board never carried out this promise and this Joint Committee did never meet. When the Grain Shop Enquiry Committee reported, it was proper and just that the Federation should have been consulted before the recommendations were finally acted upon.

NEED FOR ADEQUATE D. A.

"In this matter as in many others the Railway Board has not acted according to the undertaking that it had given to Federation that no decision of importance effecting the workers would be taken without consulting the Federation. The grain shops as you know were not established on a demand from the railway workers but by the old Government of India because the British were anxious to get the full co-operation of the Indian railways. Now when an existing privilege is being taken away at a time when life is as hard as it can be for the low-salaried employee, he cannot be expected to submit meekly. Even the grain shop concessions as they are today do not fully compensate for the rise in prices.

"In these circumstances I fail to understand what justification there can be in closing down the grain shops.

PROCEDURE FOR FINAL DECISIONS

"I think the grossest breach of agreement with the Federation has been in connection with the procedure agreed upon for reaching final conclusions on the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

"It was definitely agreed between the Board and the Federation that after the Railway Administration had discussed with the Union concerned all questions connected with the implementation, the Board would formulate its decisions one every point which would then be discussed with the Federation, and only then would final decisions be taken.

Fourteen hundred references were made by the Unions of which only eight were picked out by the Board as deserving of consideration. Even these were not all discussed with the Federation; and as for the rest, the Federation was not at all taken into confidence as to what decisions were taken and why. There are still very serious anomalies and I am advised by competent railwaymen that unless they are removed the very functioning of the railways would be affected

In an industry of such dimensions thousands of disputed questions are bound to arise and there must be a joint machinery at the highest level —for most question are only for the Railway Board to decide—functioning from day to day to settle them: Those not settled being sent to a tribunal or to an arbitrator or adjudicator. The need for such as that of flying of grades and of classification came up. But the Railway Board has never shown any desire to win the confidence and co-operation of labour and treat it as an equal partner in a joint undertaking. The railways are a nationalised industry. What meaning has nationalisation if company management is merely to substituted with a bureaucratic manage Nationalisation must lead to industrial democracy. Where is industrial democracy in railways?

ADJUDICATOR'S AWARD

"Regarding the adjudication of the dispute regarding hours of work and leave rules if one takes into account the unconscionable delays one must appreciate the patience of the staff. The adjudicator was appointed in April 1946. He gave his award in May 1947. Government sat tight on it for a year and accepted only parts of it in May, 1948. Even todate the award has not been put into force. The award, as is well known, caused great discontentment among the running staff, and I had occasion to write about the matter to your predecessor in office, Dr John Matthai. A special Committee was then appointed by Government but so far no decisions have been announced by Government.

"Certain categories of workshops staff are sore on many wrong decisions of classification. In my last letter to Dr. Matthai, dated 17th June, 1948, on which no appropriate action was ever taken, I had drawn the railway Minister's attention to another grave breach of agreement with us. When the Workshop tribunal was appointed it was agreed that only those points would be referred to it as were in dispute between the Board and the Federation. In fact even agreed points were referred to the tribunal which in the very nature of things was fantastic as only a dispute is sent to a tribunal and not an agreement. The tribunal gave in many such cases decisions that were contrary to what was agreed upon between the Board and us. We protested and demanded a rectification of this wrong but to no effect.

"About several matters that fall out of the C.P.C. and Adjudicator's award, the Board has replied that its reply is final. This is rather unfortunate for these surely need further examination and settlement in some other manner if mutual settlement is impossible. The Railway Board is in the position of an employer and it in a dispute to which it is itself a party it also becomes the final arbitar it is surely assuming extra-ordinary powers to which no employer should be entitled.

STATE RAILWAYS

"The reply of the Board to the demand regarding the (native) States Railways staff is wholly unstaisfactory. Even though the Constituent Assembly has not decided the relation of the States to the Centre, the latter has surely enough powers in the spheres of currency, communication and defence to interfere effectively in regard to them. We do not accept the plea that the Central Government is helpless in the matter, nor do we separate the Railway Board from the Central Government.

CHARGE OF EXPLOITATION REFUTED

"Before I close, I should like to say a word about the charge that I am trying to exploit the railwaymen to my own party ends. I have been President of the Federation for over a year and half. Till recently I restrained the men and appealed to them to give their best to the railways and to their country. I received praise from all concerned for my sobriety and good sense. Today I am being accused of exploiting labour. Why did I not try to exploit them before? And how am I exploiting them? It is not I who asked them to decide to take strike ballot. It was entirely the decision of the affiliated Unions. All I said was that I was not prepared to hold them back any more. The plea of national crisis no longer has the same force as before. There is still economic crisis it is true. But it is very largely the Government's own creation, and I am sure that unless labour and the people generally compelled the Government to change their present economic policy, the economic crisis will not be mastered.

ATTEMPT TO WEAKEN FEDERATION

"The A.I.R.F. is the sole representative of Indian Railwaymen and it was treated as such even by the British. But the Railway Ministry is trying to disregard it, bypass it and eventually destroy it. Hitherto, the Railway Department used to deal only with us. But now sectional organisations are being encouraged in the hope of dividing our ranks. Only recently the sectional running staff was called in for discussion. I protest against this action and consider it as a deliberate attempt to weaken the Federation.

"Finally, I draw your attention to the para numbered (7) of the Nagpur resolution which desires to "inform the Government that the Federation is always prepared for an honourable settlement I shall be glad to know what steps you suggest to that end."

STRIKE BALLOT IN S.I. RLY.

GOLDENROCK (Trichy) Dec. 26 (API): After a lengthy discussion lasting more than four hours, the Central Executive Committee of the South Indian Railway Labour Union (a Communist-led organisation), today unanimously decided to take a strike ballot between January 7 and 11. The Committee met here today under the presidency of Mr. K. Ramaswamy, officiating President.

FROM TRANSPORT MINISTER'S ANGLE

MADRAS, Dec. 26. (API): India's Transport Minister Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar in an interview here tonight said that he had "too great a faith in the good sense of the railwaymen to think that the strike would materialise."

"Personally he said, I am in favour of meeting their legitimate demands. Those demands have been already met. Such grievances as are still pending will be disposed of always with the feeling that they can accept our decision not merely with satisfaction but with honour. I do think that better sense will prevail."

In this connection Mr. Iyengar said he would meet Mr. Jaiprakash Narain during his forthcoming visit to Bombay.

The Transport Minister said that the Government had done very well by the running staff. "Salary scales have been greately improved and the sanctioned scales are even better than the Central Pay Commission scales and the scales recommended by the Special Committee that was appointed in the middle of the year.

DUTCH STOCK MARKETS SOAR AFTER "POLICE ACTION"

Holland Is Only Interested In Indonesia's Oil, Tin, Rubber And Food

(From A Special Correspondent)

When the Netherlands Government suddenly broke off negotiations with the Indonesian Republic; denounced —without even informing the United Nations Goodwill Commission —the truce; and launched full-scale war throughout Java and Sumatra with tanks and planes, big guns and paratroops —backed by an army of 200,000 —it was necessary for some explanation to be put forwards, to meet world opinin. It is, the Hague explains, merely a "police action". The Dutch Foreign Minister, broadcasting to the United States, was bland: Holland, he declared, "remains true to her traditions of defending liberty."

What sort of liberty has the Dutch tradition brought to Indonesia? A British Officer who served in that country during 1945 and 1946 wrote to the London ECONOMIST: "What struck us most vividly in Java was the evident prosperity which the Europeans enjoyed and the poverty of the Javanese." In 1936, 64,000 whites one in four of Java's Europeans had an income over 900 guilders. Fewer than 30,000 of the sixty million Indonesians—one in two thousand—earned salaries even approaching that figure.

ILLITERACY

Under Dutch rule, 94 percent of the Indonesian people were illiterate—and the "literacy" standard merely involved the ability to sign one's name. In its short years of existence the Republican Government has built and improised thousands of schools. The people's desire to learn is striking, and probably one-third of those condemned to illiteracy under the Dutch have now learned to read and write.

Under Dutch rule there were hardly any hospitals for the native inhabitants, and health services were unheard of. The death rate was 20 per thousand (twice that of the Netherlands), and the expectations of life at birth only 25 years (in the Netherlands about 50. The Republican Government has opened up hospitals and clinics and is training doctors and nurses while a health insurance scheme is under prepartion.

Democracy? The "Netherlands East Indies" were ruled by a Dutch-appointed Governor-General "assisted" by the Volksraad—publicised as a "Parliament". This body had sixty-one members and the sixty-million Indonesians elected twenty of them—one member for every three million people The Dutch colonists appointed fifteen members—one for every 20,000 settlers. To make certain that the vote always went the righ way, the Governor-General nominated the rest of the members and, to make assurance doubly sure, the Governor-General retained —and used—the veto.

WHAT ARE THEY DEFENDING?

What then are the Dutch defending? Whose liberty are they determined to maintain? Key to the answer, like that of other world trouble-sports, is raw materials oil, rubber, tin, and vast amounts of food. These goods, urgently needed for world recovery, can also spell vast profits for Dutch and other business men. It is these profits which two-hundred thousand Dutch soldiers are now fighting to defend. When the announcement or renewed warfare came through the prices of shares in Indonesian companies rocketed twenty-five percent of the Dutch stock-markets.

The Netherlands' criminal role in Indonesia is clear. It is condemned with unanimity by world leaders from India to Australia, from America to the Soviet Union. Condemnation, however, is not enough.

Large scale war is an expensive business. In 1947, with an army of 100,000 men, the Dutch campaign was costing an estimated £ 300,000 a day. The present campaign is involving an army of 200,000 far better supplied and armed than before, with tanks, heavy guns and planes. The cost cannot well be less than £ 750,000 daily.

The Nethelands cannot possibly meet for long the vastly increased expenditure that war with a country many times as large as herself entails. Such an impossible contest can "only end in the Dutch defeat disaster as the "New York Times" pointed out some time ago.

The Nethelands brutal colonial war is only possible with outside help and Marshall Plan dollars are paying for it at the moment. Condemnation in words is meaningless unless it is backed up with the economic sanctions which rapidly could restore peace to Indonesia—"Democratic and General News."

JAIPUR CONGRESS: IMPRESSIONS AND REFLECTIONS

(Continued from page 4)

from sitting among the rank and file.

DOMINANT THEME

What Nehru said, therefore, seems to be of the utmost importance; and the most dominant single theme not only of Nehru but of Patel, in all their speeches appeared to be the weakness that has crept into the Congress organisation. There was, for instance, the key resolution on domestic policy headed "The Message." It laid down that political freedom having been attained the Congress "has now to labour for the attainment of social and economic freedom so that progress and equal opportunity may come to all the people of India without any distinction of race or religion." It called upon Congressmen to remember "that it has been and should continue to be their highest privilege to serve the people" and not to "hanker after office or power." In the name of Gandhiji who inspired them to these ideals, the resolution called upon the Congress to sustain "the moral values which gave meaning to life" and to work for the abolition of all "class distinctions and those based on birth or caste or religion" and the establishment of "a classless society in a peaceful manner."

TURN SEARCHLIGHT INWARDS

Pandit Nehru made this resolution an occcasion to turn the searchlight inwards. He dwelt on the weakness that had crept into the Congress organisation. He launched a severe attack against communalism, provincialism, power-hunting and corruption of every kind. "I am not afraid of Pakistan or of any external enemy", he said. "The enemy is within. It is our weaknesses that I dread most. I do not mind so much what people outside the Congress are doing. I care more what Congressmen themselves are doing. If things go on in this fashion the Congres will break up and disintegrate and if the Congress falls, the country falls, for as far as I can see there is none to take the place of the Congress."

Pandit Nehru returned to the charge of internal weaknesses again when speaking on the foreign policy resolution. Referring to an amendment which spoke of India pursuing a path of non-violence Panditji said: "If we had the courage to follow the path of Mahatmaji our problem would have been solved. But how dare you or I claim now that we can follow the path of non-violence. Such a declaration would amount to self-deception India's hand is red with blood. There is no use talking of Pakistan's morality. What Pakistan did does not concern me so much as what we did. We too were guilty of bloodshed. The world saw as as a bloodthirty people till only a few months ago. How then dare we talk of non-violence? We cannot pass a resolution which will make us look ridiculous in the eyes of the world."

REFRESHING TONIC

This theme of internal weakness was fully supported by Sardar Patel. His denunciation of the activities of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh and all other organisations out to establish a Hindu State in India was like a refreshing tonic. It was by such activities that India had lost her freedom and India will lose her freedom again, if she tolerates such things, he declared. This pronouncement as well as his detailed exposure of the duplicity and double-dealing of the leader of the Sangh has received fair publicity—although its effect seems doubtful; because on the 20th the day after the Congress session RSS men were marching and parading and shouting slogans in the streets of Jaipur.

But Sardar Patel's moving reference to Gandhiji and the falling away from his standards does not seem to have received adequate attention. It was here that the Sardar was most bitter. It was good for Gandhi, he said that he had died. The country quite obviously did not deserve him. If he had lived and watched the degradation around him, it might have pained him exceedingly. It seemed almost as if the country and the people had practically forgotten Gandhi.

It was here that the Sardar criticised the scramble for power, pelf and office and said that everyone seemed to think that with freedom won his only task was to cash in on the sacrifices made by him and the welfare of the country was nobody's look out. Sardar Patel was caustic in his reference to people who asked for rewards for their patriotism. Some of these claims for compensation he said went as far back as 1857.

It was this preoccupation with the internal affairs of the Congress that culminated in the Working Committee putting up a formal resolution on the standards of public conduct. The debate on that resolution has received some attention thanks to the episode when it was amended so as to throw some reflection on the Cabinet Ministers and was re-amended at the insistence of Pandit Nehru.

SPIRIT OF IRRESPONSIBILITY

At the same time, both the leaders seemed vexed at the spirit of irresponsibility that seemed to prevail in the land. Nehru made frequent references to the youth who seemed to think that freedom was attained by mere shouting and the mushroom weekly press which, he said was setting new standards in foulness. His detailed account of the arithmetic of the household budget of the Governor-General was intended as a refutation of such criticisms. It was in this connection also that Sardar Patel said that they had been compelled to reconcile themselves to many things. If their ideas were to prevail fully, they would have to move out of Delhi and build a new capital for themselves. That, however, was impossible. "Some people seem to think that because we have grown old, we have grown mad", he said and asked the people to have some trust in the men who had served them so long and so well.

And after listening to the interminable speeches and the underlying import of many of them, one does feel like declaring: "Thank God for Sardar and Nehru. But for them where would India be?"

THE PRESS

I cannot close this survey without a reference to the press and the arrangements for covering the Congress session. There was, undoubtedly the greatest possible goodwill for the Press on the part of the organisers. But goodwill is not enough. The arctual needs of the press must be carefully studied and met. It would be graceless to go into details. But I am afraid that the service available to the press from the point of view of information and the needs of the press the purposes of its professional duties were inadequate. The sitting of the telegraph office so far away from the Press camp was the most glaring illustration of this point.

There is also the internal point, which is growing and which press organisations must take up—the menace of the amateur enthusiast. The possession of a press ticket is a privilege which many people envy for many reasons. Among the 500 or so men, women and children who were crowded in the press camp, not more than 50 or 60 perhaps, were actual working journalists who covered the entire proceedings from day to day. There was the extreme case of a "journalist" from Calcutta who did not attend a single sitting of the Subjects Committee even for a brief time. He was too busy selling his special number. Even part from such extreme cases, the session, to the bulk of the folks in the press camp was just another gala show, an occasion for excitement, something to talk about.

That, however, is a more general problem which waits to be tackled by the press itself and the sooner the better. If not incidents such as the one which disturbed the presidential address will continue to happen, quite part from the inconvenience and the embarrassment to the press section.

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Business MAN'S DIARY

PATENTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Patent system has been the backbone of all modern industrial enteprise in industrially advanced countries. It is considered, however, that it has not been used in this country to the same extent as it has been used in other countries. In view of the large public interest involved, the Ministry of Industry and supply has appointed the Committee which has issued a questionnaire to the public. This is one more step in the right direction and those who are interested in patents will offer their full co-operation to the Committee in the general interest of the country and industry. There is an International Convention for the protection of industrial property. Practically every country, which has a patent system, has joined the Convention.

IMPORTERS NEED CAUTION

It is time when importers of manufactured goods needed caution in placing new orders. On making enquiries into several markets, it is understood that goods are moving very slowly into consuming channels while stocks of imported goods are piling up stead increase of production in manufacturing countries is assisting immediate shipments and if production continues at the present rate, there will be dumping of goods in this country and stockists will have to suffer heavy losses: Particularly new entrants into import lines will find it difficult to make both ends meet while old established firms, which have good outlets, with their huge profits earned in previous year will offer goods at cheaper rates. Moreover to finance these imports will be an additional headache as the money market is showing stringent conditions. The Bank rate remains steady but in the markets 6 per cent rate is becoming normal among parties of good standing.

MONOPOLY OF JUTE

India has a monopoly of jute supply to world markets and against exports of linseed and jute from this country, Australia has agreed to allow imports of 700,000 tons of wheat during the coming year. It will be seen that jute production plays an important part in the economic condition of the country. Bengal is the sole producer of Jute but, under partition, we have lost a portion of the supply. To make good this loss some experiments are made in South India for cultivation of jute. But we have a similar plant grown all over the country known as "Bhendi" (lady's finger) which is used as vegetable. The stalks of this plants have a fibre covering which is as good as jute. In some places these fibres are used for making ropes but if scientific development is made, there is possibility of a good supply of white shining fibre of good strength. Most of these stalks are used as many places as fuel.

TRADING IN BULLION

From time immemorial, our country has known the utility of gold and silver. These precious metals were used for coinage purposes and we have mention of gold mohars in ancient books. People used to keep the results of their hard labour as reserves in the form of gold and silver ornaments. This practice continues even now but with the development of international trade, these metals are finding both imports and exports and necessitated a market place. Thereafter we had half organised markets with a steady growth of business in this country. With a view to providing modern democratic association the Government has taken great pains and the new association has submitted rules and regulations for the conduct of ready and forward business to the Government of Bombay for final sanction. It is generally anticipated that by the end of the next month we shall have final official sanction. But when imports of gold and silver are not possible for some time, what is the hurry for forward trading? It is believed that stocks of silver in this country are about 8000 bars out of which Bombay possesses a lion's share of about 5000 bars which is a dead weight and virtually amounts to hoarding with a view to earn profits.

RUSSO-ITALIAN TRADE AGREEMENT SOON?

ROME, (UPA): Trade negotiations between Italy and Russia underway since August, have been successful, a Foreign Office spokesman said here. He said that they soon should be concluded in an agreement, the terms of which he declined to reveal.

The agreement, if reached, will serve to renew economic relations between the Communist and the former Fascist powers. There have been virtually no trade interchanges between the two since pre-war years when it sometimes reached 900,000,000 pre-war lire worth annually.

UNITED KINGDOM LONG-TERM RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Main Features Of Four-Year Plan

LONDON, (By Cable).—The United Kingdom long-term recovery programme submitted to the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation has been published as a White Paper. To describe the programme it is necessary to explain why it was prepared. The United Kingdom and other countries taking part in E.R.P. declared in the Convention for European Economic Co-operation that the object of their joint recovery programme was to "achieve as soon as possible and maintain a satisfactory level of economic activity without extraordinary outside assistance." The end of the Marshall aid period (mid-1952) was taken as the deadline and last August each member country was invited by the joint organisation (O.E.E.C.) to prepare a statement showing how it proposed to reach the objective.

The O.E.E.C. instructions were that each country's long-term programme should outline its production, investment and export plans with the general policies through which they were to be fulfilled. Each country was to aim at bringing its total overseas payments into balance with its total receipts, and the countries were not to count on earning dollars from one another. On this basis each was asked to forecast its balance of payments for 1952-53. Each country was instructed to assume that import and export prices would continue as at mid-1948, except where changes were already provided for under long-term contracts.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAMME

The U.K. programme is thus a signpost to the future. It points the direction Britain must take and gives some measure of the efforts needed to reach the objective. This objective is not a fixed one. When American aid ceases, the United Kingdom will be forced to strike a balance between external payments and receipts. The real question is: at what standard of living will that balance be struck? Because of the many uncertainties involved, the programme does not attempt to give a precise answer to this question but it assumes that a reasonable standard of living is possible in 1952-53 and that the present condition of full employment will be maintained.

Increases in home consumption cannot, however, be allowed first claim on U.K. production. They will be possible only if the gap in the overseas balance of payments has been closed. The long-term programme aims, in fact, at doing rather more than just closing this gap. For in place of a deficit of about Rs. 840 crores in 1947, it is hoped that in 1952-53 there will be a surplus of Rs. 133.33 crores for investment abroad.

DOLLAR SHORTAGE

Although imports from the Western Hemisphere are assumed to be cut by about 20 per cent. and exports there increased by 55 per cent. (compared with January-June 1948) the programme invisages a continuing shortage of dollars in 1952-53 and the deficit with the Western Hemisphere is put at over Rs. 93.33 crores. To cover it the U.K. would have to rely on the gold production and dollar earnings of the rest of the sterling area (with which the U.K. is expected to have a substantial surplus put in the programme at over Rs. 266.67 crores and on U.S. commercial investment in the sterling area countries. But the programme admits that the balance envisaged is a precarious one depending very largely on factors outside British control—especially on the readiness of the U.S.A. to buy manufactures, petroleum and raw materials from the sterling area.

A further deficit is assumed (estimated at more than Rs. 53.33 crores with countries which belong neither to the sterling area nor to the Western Hemispheres nor to O.E.E.C.; about half of this assumed deficit is with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and most of the other half with countries in the Middle East. The deficit would be covered out of the surplus which the sterling area as a whole is expected to have with these areas and by multilateral settlement of surpluses and deficits.

TRADE WITH WESTERN EUROPE

There remains the balance of payments with the other O.E.E.C. countries. The U.K. is put down as still having a surplus with them in 1952-53 although only a small one about Rs. 16 crores. These countries would help Britain to save dollars by supplying her with increased quantities of essential food and raw materials—cereals, oils and fats, bacon, dairy produce, iron ore, timber, etc. Allowance is also made in the programme for extra imports of manufactures from Western Europe and for an increase in the U.K. tourist expenditure on the Continent. But the extra sterling made available to the other O.E.E.C. countries in this way is not reckoned to meet their needs in full, particularly if they are still in deficit with the rest of the sterling area. This is one of the difficult problems which may call for mutual adjustment in the economies of the U.K. and the other participating countries.

NEED FOR MORE PRODUCTION

To make possible a slight improvement in the standard of living while building up a surplus on the overseas account, the U.K. must greatly expand its home production. The programme assumes that the expansion will be sufficient to provide for: firstly, an increase in the volume of exports to at least 50 per cent. above that of 1938 (rather more than 10 per cent above that of 1948); secondly, capital investment at a rate of Rs. 2,666.67 crores a year; and thirdly, a 15-20 per cent. increase in the supply of manufactured goods to the home consumer and a substantial increase in the supplies of home-growing food to replace imports.

Total imports in 1952-53 are envisaged as being much about the same as in 1948-49 and still about 15 per cent. less than in 1938. Home consumption, therefore, can rise only if the increase in production over the next four years is more than sufficient to provide additional exports assumed in the programme.

The farmer's contribution is specially important. The programme requires that agricultural output should be increased to an all-time record of 50 per cent. above pre-war. The need is all the greater because in 1952-53 a higher proportion of imports must consist of raw materials for industry leaving less foreign exchange to be spent on food and manufactures. The volume of food imports in 1952-53 is actually assumed to be smaller than in 1948-49.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

Manufacturing output should be expanded in four years to a level of about 50 per cent. above 1938 and 13 per cent above the first nine months of 1948.

Compared with 1948, it is hoped to raise coal output by nearly one-quarter, electricity generating by nearly one-half, and steel output by nearly one-sixth.

Investment resources at home will be concentrated on developments contributing directly to the nation's economic strength. Over two-thirds of these resources are to be devoted to industrial and agricultural investment, and under one-quarter to housing and social services. Any additional resources will be allocated to industrial developments.

Major plan include the following: agriculture: Rs. 6000 crores about half on machinery; iron and steel: the cost of the first stage of the industry's development plan will be Rs. 333.33 crores; coal: Rs. 200 crores on development and reconstruction; oil: the 1947 output of crude oil by British companies to be doubled by 1953, and seven new refineries or major extensions contemplated; electricity: Rs. 666.67 crores); chemicals: Rs. 266.67 crores); textiles: extensive re-equipment of cotton and woollen industries, and new factories for synthetetic fibres: shipbuilding programme Rs. 66.67 crores to Rs. 80 crores).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

The U.K. is to undertake substantial net investment in the Colonies over the next four years, and also schemes for developing Colonial production and exports of food and raw materials. The increases projected are in groundnuts, sugar, rubber, tin, copper, cobalt, bauxite and lead.

The outline of the balance of payments in 1952-1953 is based on the assumption that the total overseas earnings will rise by one-quarter. There should be some improvement in earnings from shipping insurance and overseas investment. But this would be largely offset by the debt charges on U.S. and Canadian loans. Other increases should come from exports and re-exports. Exports and re-exports to the Western Hemisphere in 1952-53 are put at Rs. 480 crores, an increase of 55 per cent over the first half of 1948. The programme assumes an improvement of about Rs. 93.33 crores on invisible transactions with the Western Hemisphere, including a marked increase in dollar earnings from tourism.

HOME CONSUMPTION

The programme envisages a modest increase over the 1947 levels of home consumption. There should be more meat, eggs, oils and fats than in 1947, and food consumption in 1952-53 is expected to approach the pre-war volume.

IMPORTANCE OF U.S. AID

It is assumed that the U.K. will continue during the next four years to receive financial assistance from the U.S.A. Without such aid Britain would either have to cut her food imports and raw materials or devote more resources to exports at the expense of home and overseas investment. Either way recovery would be greatly hampered.

ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESS

The achievement envisaged in the U.K. programme will depend on full co-operation with other countries in Western Europe and the Commonwealth and upon financial stability, as the object of the Government's budget policy is to maintain full employment while ensuring that sufficient purchasing power is withheld to finance a large investment programme without inflation.

The labour force is now fully occupied, and its number may decline slightly over the next four years. The required increase in production can, therefore, only be achieved by increasing output per man. The improvements in capital equipment, research, technical training and managerial efficiency should all yield valuable results. Useful advice is expected from the Anglo-U.S. Productivity Council. But it is not simply a question of knowing how. There must be general determination to raise productivity by every possible method. Nothing less than the whole-hearted co-operation of management and workers will suffice if the objective set out in the programme is to be attained.

Dyes & Chemicals

(From: Chatrabhuj K. Mavji.)
BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

NAPTHOLS (BARREL PKG.).

	Per Lb.	
Napthol CAS	8	4
CBO	14	0
CSW	16	4
CBS	13	12
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	6	4
Fast Scarlet CKR Base	10	0
Fast Red CKCR Base	8	0
Fast Red CB Base	10	0
Garnet CKGBC Base	3	2
Yellow CGC Base	8	8
Corinth CB Base	7	0
Orange CGC Base	10	0
Organge CKGR Base	8	0
Bordeaux CGP Base	10	0
Bordeaux CGP Salt	4	4
Scarlet CKR Salt	2/14	
Blue CB Salt	4	4
DIRECT COLOURS.		
Direct Black Extra	3	8
Direct Green Extra	4	8
Direct Violet Extra	5	8
Direct Yellow 4GL	12	0
Direct Sky Blue Extra	7	0
Direct Rubin	5	0
Direct Brown	4	12
Direct Orange Extra	6	8
Diazo Black Extra	3	6
Chrysophenine Extra	9	0
Benzopurpurine 4B	4	8
Congo Red Extra	5	0
Tarquoise Blue G	18	0
SULPHUR COLOURS.		
Sulphur Black 692	1	12
Sulphur Black 992	1	5
Sulphur Black HK Grains	1	5
Alizarine 20 p.c. Paste	150	0
Alizarine 100 p.c. Powder	8	0
Methylene Blue Extra	5	4
Metanil Yellow Elephant	2	8
Metanil Yellow Extra	4	4
Methyl Violet Lumps	4	12
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	7	0
Magenta Extra	8	8
Diamond Green	10	0
Bismark Brown Extra	3	0
Malachite Green Crys.	5	4
Chrysodine Extra	4	0
Auramine Extra	4	12
Acid Orange Extra	2	4
Soap Green	18	0
Acid Scarlet	4	8
Rhodamine B Extra 500 p.c.	20	0
Kumkum Scarlet	8	0
VAT FAST DYES.		
Vat Blue GCD Powder	40	0
Vat Blue RSN Powder	35	0
Vat Dark Blue BO	25	0
Vat Brilliant Green B900	38	0
Vat Olive Green B Powder	20	0
Vat Brilliant Green B2100 Powder	95	0
Vat Gray Podwer	20	0
Vat Brown Powder	20	0
Vat Magenta B Powder	40	0
Vat Yellow 5G Powder	45	0
Vat Violet 2R & 4R Powder	60	0
PRINTING COLOURS.		
Printosol CO	12	0
Printosol CO4B	19	0
Gold Yellow	65	0
Printosol Green Paste	45	0
Rapid Red	22	0
Orange	24	0
Yellow	22	0
Indigo 60 p.c. Grains (American	4	2
Indigo 60 p.c. Eng. 1 Lb. pkg.	4	12
CHEMICALS.		
Hydrosiuphite of Soda	0	15
Bisulphate of Soda	58	0
Turkey Red Oil	45	0
Monopol Napthol Soap	48	0
Soda Bicarb	23	0
Sitaric Acid	163	0
Soda Ash Light USA	17	0
Ammonia Bycarb Power	56	0
Ammonia Chloride	35	0
Sulphur Rol.	15	0
Sulphur Crude	9	0
Tri Sodium Phosphat	76	0
Nitrite of Soda	40	0
Sodium Sulphide American	36	0
Sodium Sulphide Indian Small	44	0
Sulphate of Alumina (Pure)	16	0
Aniline Salt	0	15
Bichromate of Potash	160	0
Caustic Soda 1 lb. pkg.	0	6 6
Caustic Soda 450 Lbs. pkg.	32	0
Acetic Acid	0	14
Formal De Hyde	0	7
White Sugar of Lead	135	0
Zinc Dust	75	0
Brown Sugar of Lead	105	0
Borax Crys	22	0

HOW TO COMBAT T. B.

Launch Crusade Against "Pan-Supari" Habit Says Dr. R. B. Billimoria

CALCUTTA, (UPA): The launching of an official crusade against India's centuries-old "pan-supari habit" to save the country "from being converted into a big spittoon" has been suggested by Dr. R. B. Billimoria, presiding over the aly-India Tuberculosis Workers' Conference here.

Any comprehensive scheme to combat tuberculosis, he said, must include nationwide education in health matters in general, with particular emphasis on the points of treatment, isolation and rehabilitation as relating to this disease.

When the masses are illiterate, Dr. Billimoria continued, and live in unhygienic conditions, and when foodhawking and "the spitting habit" prevail, the isolation of a consumptive becomes imperative.

He also suggested that the Government enact legislation compelling persons handling cooked foodstuffs for public consumption and schoolteachers in charge of junior classes to undergo X-Ray examination for tuberculosis.

One in every 800 persons in this country dies of TB, it is estimated. Yet the total number of hospital beds reserved for patients suffering from this disease throughout India is a mere 7,000. The number of beds in West Bengal is about 1,000.

The provincial Government has in mind plans for the establishment of four new TB institutions, the expansion of existing ones and the opening of a number of clinics. The capital cost of the scheme is estimated at some Rs. 15,000,000, while maintenance is expected to run to something like Rs. 10,000,000 annually.

Prince Aly Khan Plays Host To Rita

DUBLIN, Dec. 25 (Reuter): Guarded by a large staff with strict orders to protect her privacy, Miss Rita Hayworth, Hollywood screen star, spent Christmas as the guest of Prince Aly Khan at the Princes Gilltown mansion at Kincullen, County Kildare.

Gilltown, one of Ireland's finest estates, covers 1,000 acres.

The housekeeper, Mrs. Kelen Smethwick, was "charmed" by Miss Hayworth.

"She is so nice I wish we had her always. Herself and the Prince are perfectly happy, though the Prince is very busy because of his horses," Mrs. Smethwick said.

Miss Hayworth saw fifty of Prince Aly Khan's thoroughbreds today, and with the Prince had an early morning gallop in bright sunshine.

'MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETIES SHOULD BE INCREASED'

Sri Siddiah On The Co-op Movement

At the inaugural address delivered by Shri H. Siddiah, Minister for Revenue and Public Works in Mysore at the 35th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference held on 24th instant at Shimoga, Sri Siddhiah gave a brief survey of its work and outlined some of the projects under consideration.

Opening the Address, he said that as Minister in charge of Co-operation and Marketing, he could assure them of Government's interest in removing their difficulties. The Regulation of Co-operative movement in the State had been passed into law in 1905. After reviewing their financial position, he said that their progress had not been very satisfactory. There was need for willing and intelligent workers. Two factors had given an immense impetus to the Co-operative Movement, the war and control measures. He added that these societies served as a useful link between producers and consumers, avoiding the middlemen.

He said that the Registrar had already submitted a scheme to the Government for organising multipurpose societies througohut the State, and Government was actively considering it. Their main function, he added, should be to provide credit for current needs of the raiyat.

Continuing he said that the question of organisation of industries on Co-operative basis required the careful consideration of the Department. Major industries should be given to the Director of Industries and Commerce, and the cottage industries should be made a separate organisation under the guidance of the Registrar.

Referring to the ever-growing population in cities and towns, he said there was scope for developing the House Building Societies, and that a comprehensive and practical scheme with available materials would solve the financial problem.

Reviewing the Land Mortgage Scheme, he said it had gained momentum every year, but the capital or the Bank should be increased to afford facilities for quick grants of loans to indebted agriculturists.

Coming to the important topic of Propaganda and Education, he said Government had sanctioned grants to the extent of Rs. 5,000 per annum for 3 years. Already a lead had been given by the Minister in charge of Co-operation, Bombay, by creating a Propaganda and Education Fund. He added that the necessity for appointing an officer of the Department as Chief Propaganda Officer as in the U. P. was under consideration. He was glad to note that under the auspices of the Mysore Co-operative Institute, Co-operative Conferences had been held in each district during the year. Finally, the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, had been recently amended and consolidated with a view to better supervision over the working of Co-operative Societies.

Referring to the establishment of Regulative Markets, at Davangere and Titpur at Rs. 36 and Rs. 28 lakhs, he said they were a real boon to the cultivator in securing better prices, and freedom from illegal deduction.

He said he was glad to note the new projects for Licensed Warehouses Agricultural farming on Co-operative basis, and the organisation of multpurpose societies for refugees in Sind and Punjab.

In conclusion, he appealed to all co-operators to intensify their efforts for the spread of co-operation among the rural folk in particular.

WHY SEPARATE ELECTORATE?

E. Punjab Ex-Minister Denounces Tara Singh's Move

PATIALA, Dec. 26, (U.P.I): "Today when the foundations for a secular state in India are being laid, the Shiromani Akali Dal and Master Tara Singh, by raising slogans like 'Raj Karega Khalsa' and demanding separate electorate on communal lines, are negativing the fundamental principles of Sikhism", said Sardar Isher Singh Majhail, M.L.A and a former Minister of East Punjab, presiding over the Panthic Darbar Conference held at Fatehgarh Sahib today.

He exhorted the people to rise above communalism in order to be able to solve the economic and other problems facing the country today. He said: "So long as food to the starving and cloth to the naked and work to the unemployed are not provided, the freedom of the country will have no meaning at all".

CONFERENCE OF INTELLECTUALS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26 (UPI): A conference of intellectuals will be held on January 4, 1949, in the Allahabad University Senate Hall. Dr. Meghnad Saha, the reputed scientist and a member of the University Commission, will preside.

Dr. H. N. Kunzru, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. S. C. Sarker, Dr. Verrier Elwyn, Dr. Amarnath Jha, Justice Sankar Swaran, Dr. D. R. Bhattacharjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, Mr. A. B. A. Halim, Vice-Chancellor of the Sind University (Pakistan), Sir Jadunath Sarcar, Justice P. N. Sapru, Mr. Basudev Prasad, General Secretary of the Conference of intelectuals and some of the foreign scientists and scholars are expected to address the conference.

Intellectuals from Great Britain, Russia, America, Canada, France, Burma, Hungary and other countries will participate in the conference in addition to those from India and Pakistan. The Indian Science Congress will give all facilities and co-operation to the conference.

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The stores mentioned above are located at Shed No. 2, Victualling Depot, Cotton Depot, Cotton Green, Bombay.

Last date due: 4 P.M. on 17-1-1949
Public opening of tenders: 11 A.M. on 18-1-1949.
Offers to be kept open up to: 18-2-1949.

Tenders below the reserve price mentioned above will not be considered.

Tenders should be for quantities of not less than 10 cases (2,000 lbs.)

All Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10 per cent of the total price offered, deposited as "Revenue Deposit" in favour of the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Bombay, in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury. Drafts on other Banks, Cheques and Cash will not be accepted and may entail rejection of the tender.

Permit to view the stores and further particulars regarding the store can be had from the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Bombay, CYC-9 Section.

All sales will be ex-site and subject to availability and to the General Conditions of Sale "Con. 117".

Sealed Tenders in double covers both superscribed with the Tender No. "CYC9/D/ART Silk Yarn" should be sent to the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Ballard Estate, Bombay, CYC 9 Section. Tender forms can be obtained from the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5/- per set. (non-refundable).

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A.C. 425

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BOMBAY RACES

Buckley Pulls Out Grand Treble

FITNA AND PRAMILA BAG CUP EVENTS

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Large Sunday crowds thronged at Mahaluxmi this afternoon to witness the decision of the programme for the seventh winter meeting.

Buckley-trained horses scored in three events off the reel. Fitna winning first the day's attraction, the 1,000 Guineas and in the following event, the Baroda Cup his charge, Pramila scored in a tight finish and later, Asoka gave an armchair ride to Uttam Singh in the second division of the Saphala Plate.

The six fillies in the 1,000 Guineas were sent away to a good start. Sweet Maryla, Liberty Belle and Fitna raced in close order till the four but approaching the turn Fitna and Liberty Belle the joint favourites were seen racing neck to neck. The pair raced in that order till the one where Fitna drew away and moving very smoothly thereafter she score by 1 1 4 lengths from Liberty Belle. Sweet Maryla was a close third and Brave Anna poor fourth.

The Baroda Cup race stirred the packed audience with a thrilling finish Pramila was extremely lucky to score by a short-head from neglected Kirti while the heavily supported Jeanne D'Arc was another short-head away third. This one lay far behind early and her pilot, Rickaby had to travel through rough passage when making too late a bid.

The first division of the Gholvad Plate and the Karachi Plate also occassione the enthusiasts with thrilling finishes. In the former event, winner, Prince of Mahad came at the end like an arrow to catch napping Faceied Chand Chakor in the last stride. Masked Player, in the latter event scored by a narrow margin from hard ridden Rana Pratap while the moody Saita responded to Roberts when placing very close third.

The treble pool was solved by 112 punters. Each ticket returned Rs. 1,094-8.

The following are the results:—

GHOLDVAD PLATE (Div. II)—5 Furs.

DEUCE OF CLUBS 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
BIHARI 8-7 P. Khade .. 2
REFORM 8-7 Shaikh 3
SUMMER LIGHTNING 8-7 N. Dar 4
Won by 4 lengths, neck, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 5 3-5 secs.
Not run—Aarzu, Furat.
Tote paid Rs. 13 for win, and Rs. 11 16, 17 for places.

KANARA PLATE—1¼ Miles.

RANG RAO 9-0 R. Kadam .. 1
VALIANT PRINCE 8-11 Tasi .. 2
HOME SPUN 7-11 Shiba 3
GOLDEN SQUARE 9-1 Sk. Ahmed 4
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, Short head, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 49 secs.
All Ran.
Tote paid Rs. 65 for win, and Rs. 21, 29 and 16 for places.

SAPHALA PLATE (Div. I)—5 Furs.

SWEETIE SHAH 8-11 Kheemsingh 1
GIPSY FLOWER 8-11 Damodar .. 2
KOTIDHWAJ 9-0 N. Dar 3
MARLOW 9-0 Evans 4
Won by 2½ lengths, Short head, 1-1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 5 secs.
Not Run: Untamed Prince, Hind Vijay.
Tote paid Rs. 65 for win, and Rs. 17, 14 and 16 for places.

GHOLVAD PLATE (Div. I)—5 Furs.

PRINCE OF MAHAD 8-7 Aurobinda 1
CHAND CHAKOR 8-7 Kheemsingh 2
RESHONE 8-7 Shiba 3
PLAY ON 8-7 S. Chavan 4
Won by Short head, neck, 1½ lengths.
Time: 1 min. 6 1-5 secs.
Not run: Makarpura.
Tote paid Rs. 81 for win, and Rs. 20, 16 and 37 for places.

INDIAN 1,000 GUINEAS (1948)—1 Mile

FITNA 8-7 Evans 1
LIBERTY BELLE 8-7 Kheemsingh 2
SWEET MARYLA 8-7 Amir Ahmed 3
BRAVE ANNA 8-7 Mullsingh .. 4
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, Short head, 4½ lengths.
Time: 1 min. 43 4-5 secs.
Not run: Dulari, Midinette, Ironside,

BARODA CUP—1 Mile.

PRAMLA 7-13 Evans 1
KIRTI 8-11 Damodar 2
JEANNE D'ARC 8-10 Rickaby 3
POST MASTER 8-3 P. Khade 4
Won by Short head, Short head, 2½ lengths.
Time: 1 min. 41 1-5 secs.
Not run: Zam Zam.
Tote paid Rs. 54 for win, and Rs. 17, 22 and 15 for places.

SAPHALA PLATE (Div. I)—5 Furs.

ASOKA 9-0 Uttamsingh 1
POPPET 9-0 Shaikh 2
GAY SIRE 9-0 P. Khade 3
ON AND ON 8-11 Kheemsingh .. 4
Won by 3/4 lengths, 1 length. 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 5 secs.
Not run: Vagabond Queen, King's Star, Fair Rose.
Tote paid Rs. 105 for win, and Rs. 30, 19 and 32 for places.

KARACHI PLATE—7 Furs.

MASKED PLAYER 8-11 P. Khade 1
RANA PRATAP 8-0 Evans 2
SAITA 8-11 Roberts 3
BLUE MIST 8-10 Mullsingh 4
Won by Head. Short head, 2½ lengths.
Time: 1 min. 30 4-5 secs.
Not run: Cocktop, Khundil, Hikmet, L Cleopatra, B. Bandit, Tantalum, Merry Windsor, Gori.
Tote paid Rs. 47 for win, and Rs. 14, 13 and 25 for places.

VIRAR PLATE—1 Mile.

ADELINE 8-2 Damodar 1
HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-4 Kheemsingh 2
SOHNI 7-8 Shaikh 3
DINIAR 9-2 Evans 4
Not run: Aman, Baaz Bahadur.
Tote paid Rs. 90 for win, and Rs. 24, 17 and 40 for places.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Association Ground

2-45 p.m. Podar College vs. Sydenham College.
3-45 p.m. Dreamland S.C. vs. Bhimraj S.C. (Division II).
4-45 p.m. Lusitanians "B" vs. BEST (Division I)

Bombay Gymkhana Ground

4 p.m. General Motors vs. St. Xavier's College "C" (Division II)
5-10 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. H.M.I. Dockyard "B" (Division II).

TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Courts

2-30 p.m. Inter-College Tennis Tournament (Quarter-finals of Men's Singles).

R

Ibrahim Abbas was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Shahabuddin Zaimuddin was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 or in default to undergo four months rigorous imprisonment for transporting cotton cloth illegally. For similar offence, Sharansingh Mayadas and Kashiram Govindmal were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Habib Noor Mohomed Kazi was fined Rs. 100 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment for unlawful possession of ration cards.

ST. XAVIER'S STILL UNBEATEN

Lusitanians Beat Dockyard In Hockey League

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Lusitanian's "A" and St. Xavier's College 'A" maintained their unbeaten record when in this evening Senior Division encounter, the Lusitanian's "A" beat Dockyard "A" by three goals to one. Then St. Xavier's College "A" beat Young Sports "A" by a solitary goal.

The Lusitanian's outfit missed many chances and had the day all to themselves, the Young Dockyard outfit need experience. The "Lusis" scored their three goals in the first half. Woodcock scored the first goal due to his brilliant efforts—he has a knack of running through and wending his way in. Then Dias, the Lusis right outer put in the next goal to give his side the second goal and Woodcock added the third a little later with a fine solo effort. The second half proved blank for the Lusis for they had as many as six scoring chances but they didn't materialize. The Dockyard side reduced the margin when McMurray scored off a penalty corner. The Dockyard side had to do without the services of two of their star players Albert middlecoat and Amir Kumar both half line players.

ST. XAVIER'S WIN

St. Xavier's College "A" prevailed in an exciting game over Young Sports "A" by a solitary goal. The College team have mainly to thank Owen Ferreira the full back and Captain who maintained his name as a safe back and Anthony Lobo under the bar who saved well. Vaz scored for the Collegians in the first half the all important goal which gave the College the record of not dropping a point so far in all the game played. The Hockey witnessed was quite even and both sides wasted many scoring opportunities. Poonawala Idris and Effie D'Souza shone in the Young Sports side.

Seer's Cup Badminton

BOMBAY, Sunday.

As many as nine clubs have entered for the Seer's Cup tournament that is to commence on Jan. 3.

The following is the draw:

Bandra Gym. vs. P. J. Hindu Gym. on Jan. 5 and 6 at Hindu Gym. Parsee Gym. (Bye) vs. Winners of Khar Badminton Club vs. C.C.C. both the matches to be played at C.C.I. on Jan. 3, 4 and 5, 6.

Cathedral Old Boys Assn. vs. Willingdon Sports Club on Jan. 5 and 6 at Willingdon Club: Dadar Parsee Colony Gym. vs. Dadar Hindu Gym. on Jan. 5 and 6 at Colony Gym.

The Singles of 15 points wil be played on the first day. The captains of the opposing teams shall declare two players for the Singles and the order of meeting in the first and second match will be decided by lots.

The oubles of 21 points will be played on the second day if necessary.

Steward's Cup At Madras Won By "Knick Knack"

MADRAS, Dec. 26:

Favourites were generally to the fore on the fourth eve of the December Meeting when a moderate card of seven events was down for decision. The Steward's Cup which is next in importance only to the Blue Ribband of the season namely the Governor's Cup, was won by Knick Knack in taking style and was the hottest favourite of the day. Jockey Shanker scored a double while trained H. Hill saddled two winners.

A holiday crowed thronged both the enclosures to capacity—(AP.)

DILIP BOSE IN LAST EIGHT

Will Meet Madan In National Lawn Tennis

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26 (API.)—Dilip Bose and K. B. Madan advanced into the last eight of the Men's Singles of the National Lawn Tennis Championships today when they defeated their respective opponents in Leeming and Withnell.

Bose gave a display which was correct in every detail. He made good use of the court, varying the depth of his drives which brought him easy kills at the mid-court. He will now meet Madan.

Miss Woodbridge qualified to meet Miss Khanna in the semi-final as a result of her victory over Mrs. Tew.

Following are the results:

Dilip K. Bose beat M. Leeming 6/1 6/0, K. B. Madan beat J. A. Withnell 6/3 7/5, J. M. Kantawala beat A. K. Mitter 6/4 6/4.

S. Achutan Nair and M. Panikker beat R. Leeming and P. Emin, 6/0 6/1, Dilip K. Bose and Narendranath beat J. M. Kantawala and G. Vasant 6/3 4/6 6/3, Balwant Singh and Krishna Prasad beat P. N. Murti and Krishna Prasada 6/4 3/6 11/9, T. A. Rama Rao and Afsar Hussain beat D. Stilliard and K. R. T. MacKenzie 6/3, 6/1.

Miss L. Woodbridge beat Mrs. J. E. Tew 6/3 6/1.

W. H. S. Michelmore and J. E. Tew vs. Vishnu Mohan and G. Narayan 3/6 6/4 (unfinished), S. C. Misra and N. Rama Rao beat T. A. Rama Rao and Afsar Hussain, 6/0 6/2.

J. N. Taylor w.o. K. M. Ishaq, D. K. Das beat S. C. Chaudhuri 6/1, 6/3.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS LOSE ON 1ST INNING

Holkar Beats C. P. In All-India Schools Tourney

POONA, Dec. 26 (API).—Bombay lost to Saurashtra on the first innings result in the All-India Schools Cricket Tournament for the Cooch-Behar Trophy today after making a promising start in reply to Saurashtra's first innings total of 164.

Bombay, who were 63 for one yesterday carried the overnight total to 135 for the loss of only two more wickets and then collapsed against the bowling of H. Trivedi and were all out for 149, 15 runs short of the Saurashtra total of 164.

Bombay had made 135 for six at one stage but the seventh wicket fell at 140 and the 8th, 9th and 10th wicket, all fell at 149. H. Trivedi returned the excellent analysis of 36/21/33/5 for the match.

Going in to bat again for the second time Saurashtra had scored 130 for the loss of four wickets when Bombay conceded the match to them. Vadgama, of Saurashtra, who began his innings with a hit for a six remained unbeaten with 43.

HOLKAR SCHOOLS XI WINS

In the other match which concluded today Holkar Schools Eleven defeated Central Provinces Schools by 84 runs.

SCORES

HOLKAR 182 and 122 (M. Ghaus 5 for 37 and C. M. Naidu 4 for 37).

CENTRAL PROVINCES: 108 (Kadir Ahmed 4 for 28, and S. S. Sule 3 for 25) and 112 for nine declared (S. S. Sule 7 for 30).

SAURASHTRA 164 and 130 for four (Vadgama not out 43 and Mahipat not out 41).

BOMBAY: 149 A. S. Kadar 41, Anjrekar 33, H. Trivedi 5 for 33).

HOCKEY IS CATCHING ON IN EUROPE

LONDON, December 26 (Reuter) (From Vernon Morgan Reuter's sports editor)

Those who put cricket first above all other games as being the best sport for youth read with great interest the statement by Don Bradman in his farewell broadcast that cricket occupies a unique place in the lives of the British people because of the "great character building qualities inherent in cricket".

That is a matter of opinion and Americans shall we say are hardly likely to subscribe to the view that they are any inferior to Britons because they play baseball and not cricket. Indeed there are those in Britain who would put other sports above cricket as bringing out the best in youth and teaching youngsters to "play the game" in after life. The value of football all codes, and athletics have been earlier discussed but a new plea comes forward from hockey lovers. There is obviously much to be said for this fine game which although today one of Britain's minor sports seems to be gaining popularity in Europe; in Holland in particular.

Hockey fans say and with every justification that there is more fun to be got out of this sport than out of cricket, football or athletics. It is rather hard to explain this but it certainly does seem so.

The greatest all-round sportsmen of Britain who play many games would probably say that of them all the one they get most enjoyment out of is hockey.

Perhaps this is because it is a National game which does not require any great degree of skin or fitness until one reaches the very highest level. At this it requires considerable effort to get as proficient as are the Indians today. When this level has been reached the game becomes one of the most fascinating in the world to watch and there was no finer spectacle at Wembley than the hockey final between India and Great Britain.

Hockey ranks with rugby football as the most amateur of all sports, which is another good point in its favour.

WEST INDIES ALL OUT FOR 255 RUNS

Walcott Unlucky To Miss Century By Three Runs

CHOWDHURY CAPTURES 6 FOR 105 FOR GOVERNOR'S ELEVEN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26, (API): The West Indies were all out for 255 in their first innings against the Governor's XI in a three-day fixture which began at the Eden gardens today. on a wicket that was soft after the recent rains, the West Indies batsmen failed against the deadly bowling of N. Chowdhury who captured six wickets for 105 runs and of S. K. Girdhari who took three for 65. Clyde Walcott's brilliant knock of 97 compiled in a stay of nearly three hours during which he hit 12 fours was the feature of the day's play.

Carew and Rae opened the West Indies innings against the bowling of S. N. Bannerjee and B.B. Nimbalkar.

Runs were very difficult to obtain. After bowling four overs in which he conceded twelve runs, Nimbalkar made way for Choudhury, a right-hand off-break bowler, at fifteen and this change proved successful. Carew watched five balls carefully, but was completely beaten by the last ball of the over which broke sharply and hit the leg stump. Carew had batted thirtyfive minutes for his twelve which included two fours.

Walcott who joined Rae was remarkably steady and was at the wicket for fifteen minutes before he obtained a single. Then he steered Choudhury through the slips for a four with a grand late-cut. Banerjee was keeping an excellent length although he was not troubling the batsman, and his spell of ten overs at a stretch cost him only eleven runs. An hour's play saw only twenty-six runs on board, and then Walcott obtained two two's with well placed strokes on the leg sixe off Banerjee.

WALCOTT IN AGGRESSIVE MOOD

Walcott was now playing delightful cricket, executing several superb strokes all round the wicket, especially his backfooted drives leaving the fielders standing. He hooked Banerjee to squareleg for a four, all run, and then drove him through the covers for another four. Then facing Choudhury he lifted him to long on for another four. With a three to squareleg off Banerjee, Walcott sent up fifty-two after the innings had lasted eighty-eight minute, his own score then being thirty and Raes ten.

CHOUDHARY TAKES TWO MORE WICKETS

Rae turned Girdhari to fineleg for a three and then glanced Choudhury into the hands of wicket-keeper Nimbalkar at fifty-eight. Rae had given a stolid display for his fourteen runs which had occupied him ninety-eight minutes.

Weekes joined Walcott who drove Choudhury straight to the screen for a four but after scoring one the new comer in attempting a leg-glide off Choudhury did not connect properly and gave wicket-keeper Nimbalkar an easy catch wide on the leg-side at sixty-four. Choudhury's analysis at this stage was nine point four, three, seventeen, three.

TOURISTS 77 FOR 3 AT LUNCH

Goddard who come next should have also fallen victim to Choudhury, but R. Nimbalkar failed to accept a chicked catch behind the wicket, when the West Indies' Skipper was only one in a total of seventy. When play was adjourned for lunch the score was seventy-seven for three wickets, Walcott batting forty-two and Goddard four and extras four.

During the lunch interval the teams were presented to Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal, Sardar Baldev Singh, India's Defence Minister and Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal who lunched with them.

When play was resumed after lunch Banerjee and Choudhury were in charge of the attack. Walcott thrilled the crowd with brilliant srokss all round the wicket scoring most of his runs in fours. After Goddard had taken a single off the first ball from Banerjee.

WALCOTT GETS A "LIFE"

Walcott collected two fours off the fast bowler. He first hooked him to the squareleg boundary and then drove him staight for another four to complete his individual fifty in a stay of eight-six minutes with seven fours as his principal strokes in a total of eighty-six. One run later he was lucky to escape being caught off Choudhury in driving Chaudhury to long on he lifted the ball just over the head of Roy fielding in the country for a four.

GODDARD DISMISSED BY CHOUDHURY

Then Goddard despatched a full toss from Banerjee straight to the screen and square-cutting the same bowler for a two registered 101 after the innings had lasted 135 minutes. Walcott's score then was fifty-eight and Goddard twelve. Walcott now unleashed a battery of super fine strokes to drive Choudhury thrice to the ropes. At 121 Girdhari displaced Banerjee whose five overs after lunch had cost him seventeen runs but once again it was Choudhury who broke up the partnership. After cutting Girdhari for a four Goddard attempted a leg-glide off Choudhury, but the ball broke and hit the off stump. Goddard had made eighteen in a stay of fifty minutess with the aid of two fours in a total of 128.

Rickards who came next started off brightly late cutting Girdhari for a four and then pulling Choudhury to the mid-wicket boundary. Runs now started coming faster than at any stage so far with both batsman playing freely, and when 151 went up in 176 minute, Walcott had made 85 and Rickards fifteen. At this stage Mushtaq Ali was brought on in place of Choudhury who had bowled twenty overs at a stretch conceding sixty-nine runs for his four wickets.

FURTHER REVERSE

Now the visitors met with another set back. Rickards who was shaping quite confidently played forward to Girdhari but the ball rose up sharply and gave the bowler an easy return. Rickards had collected sixteen in twenty-three minutes, during which he hit three fours.

Christiani, the next man in, was a little shaky at the start against Girdhari but later gaining confidence drove Mushtaq Ali to the on-boundary. At 168 Dutta a Cambridge Blue, took over from Mushtaq Ali who had conceded seven runs in two overs and runs continued to come steadily.

WALCOTT UNLUCKY TO MISS CENTURY

Walcott who was playing copy-book cricket was nearing his century but he was not destined to reach the coverted three figures. When he was 97 he attempted to leg-glide a straight ball from Girdhari on the leg stump missed and was bowled at 178. He had batted for 173 minutes during which he had delighted the crowds with attractive stroke play hitting twelve fours.

CHRISTIANI COMPLETELY BEATEN

Cameron and Christiani now became associated. Cameron at the start was not timing his strokes properly and was almost caught and bowled by Girdhari before he had scored. By steady play the pair carried the score to 201 after the innings had been in progress for 230 minutes and then Christiani who had made 25 in forty minutes with two fours as his principal strokes was completely beaten by a top-spinner from Girdhari and seven wickets were down for 201. McWatt and Cameron came together and at tea time were unseparated but without any addition to the score.

Choudhury and Girdhari continued bowling after tea and runs came at a brisk rate. McWatt hooked Choudhury to the leg boundary where as Cameron steered Girdhari through the slips for four and then hooked the same bowler to the fineleg boundary. McWatt was unfortunately run out at 223 for ten. He pulled Choudhury to the midwicket and ran two, but hesitated for the third and Dutta's throw to the wicket-keeper ran him out easily.

CHOUDHURY ROUNDS UP TOURISTS' INNINGS

Atkinson who came next scored four before giving Roy at shortleg a dolly one-handed catch off Choudhury and nine wickets were down for 231. Jones brought up the rear and defending stubbornly left Cameron to do the scoring but well-placed field saved many a four. 250 went up in 273 minutes and then Choudhury wound up the innings by clean bowling. Jones at 255 for eight. Cameron who had batted seventy-four minutes did not give a single chance and hit four fours. West Indies innings lasted 277 minutes.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

G. Carew b Chowdhury	12
A. Rae c. R. Nimbalkar b. Chowdhury	14
C. Walcott b Girdhari	97
E. Weekes c. R. Nimbalkar b Chowdhury	1
J. Goddard b Chowdhury	18
K. Rickards c and b Girdhari	16
R. Christiani b Girdhari	25
F. J. Cameron not out	40
C. McWatt run out	10
D. Atkinson c. Roy b Chowdhury	4
P. E. Jones b Chowdhury	8
Extras (5 Byes, 5 Leg-byes)	10
TOTAL	255

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/15, 2/58, 3/64 4/128, 5/153, 6/178, 7/201, 8/223, 9/231.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

S. N. Banerjee 17/4/45/0
B.B. Nimbalkar 4/2/12/0.
N. Chowdhury 30.2/5/105/6
S. K. Girdhari 24/6/65/3
Mushtak Ali 2/0/10/0
P. B. Dutta 4/0/8/0.

"THE THREE—X BALL"

In Aid Of Bombay Provincial Table Tennis Association

A ball has been arranged to be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Jan. 17th from 6 to 10 p.m. under the auspices of the B.P.P.T.A.

At present, due to lack of sufficient funds the B.P.P.T. is unable to send out its players to complete in International Championships which would give our players the opportunity of coming into contact with first rate talent in the game.

The Ball is to be called "The Three X Ball" and is organised to raise the necessary funds. Tickets for the Ball are available at the Taj Mahal Hotel or from any Committee member and are priced at Rs. 10/8/- for gentlemen and Rs. 5/4 for ladies.

AMATEUR GOLF TITLE OF INDIA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26 (API).—J. L. Esplen won the Amateur Golf Championship of India today, beating I. S. Malik three and two in the thirty-six-holes Final. The match was played on the Old Course of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club.

There were forty-two competitors in this, the 48th Amateur Golf Championship of India.

Last year's champion, Brigadier W. H. H. Aitken, did not defend the title.

People IN THE NEWS

Government House News

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. Lalji Malhotra.

Nazimuddin On Sind Tour

KARACHI, Dec. 26, (API): The Pakistan Khawaja Nazimuddin, left on a week's tour of Sind by a special train last night.

He was accompanied by his son, Khawaja Saifuddin, Sind's Minister for Revenue, Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur, and members of his personal staff.

The Governor-General will return to Karachi on Jan. 1.

PANDIT SHUKLA

NAGPUR, Dec. 26, (UPI): Pandit R. S. Shukla, Premier of C.P. and Berar, today laid the foundation stone of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills, popularly known as the Nepa Mills, at Chandni this evening. The Nepa Mills constitute the first newsprint factory in India.

DR. MALAVIYA DEAD

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26, (API): Dr. K. N. Malaviya, a leading advocate of the Allahabad High Court, passed away this morning after a heart attack last night.

IBRAHIM TO LEAD BOMBAY'S TEAM

Ranji Trophy Match Against Bengal

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Following fifteen are selected to represent Bombay against Bengal in Ranji Trophy to be played at Calcutta on 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th January, 1949, and are requested to come for Practice at Cricket Club of India at 4 p.m. Final team will be selected by the Captain at Calcutta. The team will leave Bombay on 17th January, 1949, by Calcutta Mail via Nagpore.

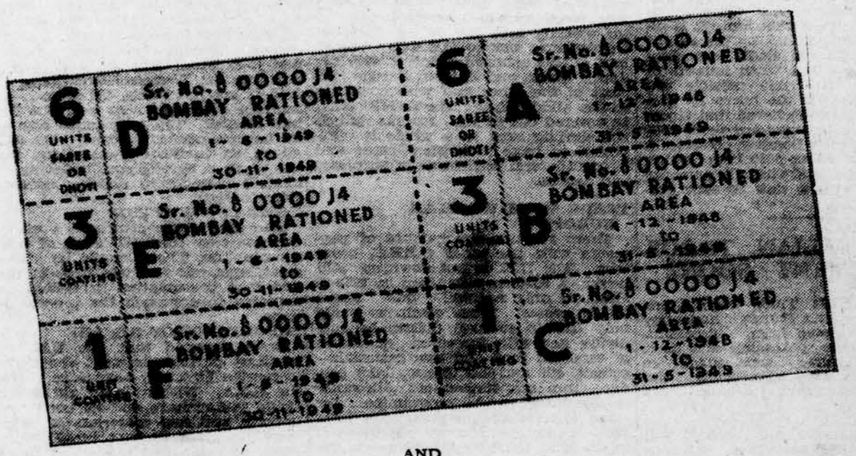
K. C. Ibrahim (Captain),
V. R. Amladi,
K. M. Bhatia,
M. M. Dalvi,
P. J. Dickinson,
E. S. Maka,
M. K. Mantri,
U. M. Merchant,
R. S. Modi,
D. G. Phadkar,
M. N. Raiji,
G. Ramchand,
K. M. Rangnekar,
K. K. Tarapore and
D. R. Umrigar.

CUT OUT AND KEEP

CLOTH COUPON SHEET FOR AN ADULT

This is a Cloth Coupon Sheet of 20 units per year for an adult. Ten units per ration period of six months are equivalent to EITHER 10 YARDS IN MEDIUM OR COARSE CLOTH OR 5 YARDS IN FINE OR SUPERFINE CLOTH.

THIS IS YOUR CLOTH COUPON SHEET



AND

THIS IS HOW YOU BUY CLOTH ON THIS

Only coupons on the right hand side of the Sheet, marked A, B and C are valid for the 1st ration period i.e., from December 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949, as indicated by the validity dates on these three coupons.

COUPON A, OF 6 UNITS, IS MARKED SAREE OR DHOTI. This means you can purchase on this coupon either a Saree or a Dhoti upto 6 yards of medium or coarse quality. In case you do not wish to purchase a Saree or a Dhoti you can purchase on Coupon A any other cloth except coating cloth.

As the VALUE OF COUPON A IN FINE OR SUPERFINE CLOTH IS ONLY 3 YARDS you cannot purchase either a Saree or a Dhoti of fine or superfine quality on coupon A alone. Provision, therefore, has been made for purchase of a fine or superfine quality Saree or Dhoti upto 5 yards by surrendering in addition to Coupon A, the remaining coupons B and C marked 'Coating'. A fine or superfine saree or dhoti of lesser length i.e., 4 1/2 yards can be purchased by combining A and B coupons only. Coupon C could in that case be used for purchasing either coating or other cloth.

COUPON B IS MARKED 'COATING'. This means that you can purchase COATING CLOTH ON COUPON B. You can purchase any other cloth on Coupon B, and also combine it with Coupon A for purchasing a Saree or Dhoti of fine or superfine quality. Combination of Coupon B with Coupon A for purchasing a Saree or Dhoti of medium or coarse quality is not allowed.

Coupon C is also marked 'Coating' and can be used in a similar manner as Coupon B.

Coupons D, E and F, on the left hand side of the Sheet, are valid for the second ration period beginning from June 1, 1949 to November 30, 1949 as indicated by the dates of validity marked on them.

These coupons can be used during the 2nd ration period in a similar manner and correspondingly as Coupons A, B and C.

NOTE:—Drill which was hitherto included in the classification of 'Coating' has been removed from this classification and included in "Other Cloth". This means you can purchase Drill on any coupon like other cloth.

The Bombay Chronicle

Every Church should be a Church of All Saints, and every cathedral a place for pure contemplation by the greatest minds of all races, creeds, and colours.
—G. B. SHAW.

SECURITY COUNCIL FAILS

The voting on the resolution on Indonesia in the Security Council reveals a most deplorable state of affairs. It was to be expected that Russia and its supporting nation, the Ukraine, would abstain from an affirmative vote on the American resolution. The dragging in of the Communist issue by the adroit Dutch ensured this. The Indonesian Republic which had to deal with Communists within its territory, could not hope for a helpful attitude from the Communist element in the Security Council. That the abstention of Russia and the Ukraine helped the Dutch rather than the Indonesian Nationalists, is a significant factor which renascent Asian nationalism has to reckon with. It was to be expected, too, that Belgium and France which are also powers with colonial possessions, would extricate themselves from an embarrassing position by staying dangerously neutral. With four votes out of eleven out, the Security Council needed every effort to hold the other seven members to a common line. Why Canada and Argentina decided to kill the directive to both parties to withdraw to pre-assault positions, is a mystery. But it seems to be something more than a decision confined to these two nations. The speech of Mr. Dening, the British delegate, was itself painfully apologetic. Mr. Dening's reference to the "long record of the Netherlands and their creditable work in the East Indies" was a white-washing attempt to save the Dutch from too hard a judgment. And his insistence that the Indonesian national movement was brought into being by the Japanese, was a disgraceful smear technique, unworthy of the representative of a great Socialist nation. Considering these performances and also the fact that the original resolution itself was a feeble reflection of world opinion, one is constrained to infer that the leading figures in the Security Council were disposed more to cover up the Netherlands aggression than to bring the nation to book and to help Indonesia.

The Dutch have taken the weakness of the Security Council as a virtual encouragement and, armed with the many pathetic testimonies to Dutch integrity and noble intentions towards the Indonesians, are pushing on with their military campaign, the first phase of which, we were informed on Saturday, was over. The protracted deliberations of the Netherlands Government over the U.N. "cease-fire" call are more delaying tactics which give time for Dutch consolidation in Indonesia. The strategy of the Dutch deceives no one. It need not mislead the Security Council but for the anxiety of that body to be misled. Even the directive to release the President of the Indonesian Republic and members of his Government is made without any condemnation of the Dutch outrage of arresting the personnel of a Government in negotiation with them but as a step necessary for the Republic to comply with the U.N. cease-fire order. If any international organisation nullified itself by its own act, the Security Council has done it by its futile resolution. No wonder the New Zealand Premier, Mr. Peter Fraser, likened the U.N. to a "squirrel in a cage, going round and round but not getting anywhere in the way of settling major problems." In fact the U.N is fast acquiring the reputation that it converts the simplest matters referred to it into a major problem. Since this is solely due to the machinations of the Big Powers, it is time that the very basis of the United Nations and the Security Council was changed so as to change the emphasis for the small nations from dependence on one or other of the Big Powers to an attitude of independence. This very necessary change can only come about with the removal of the present "weightage" allowed to the Big Powers. But that, however fundamental, is a larger issue.

Immediately the question before the civilised world is how Indonesia is to be rescued from the failure of the United Nations in the face of blatant aggression by the Dutch. To the challenge here presented, Asian nations have replied with commendable vigour and promptness, magnificently supported by Australasia. The immediate imposing of restrictions on all Dutch movements to intensify its action in Indonesia is but the first step in measures to bring home to the Netherlands the full significance of her policy. It is gratifying in the midst of much that is tragic, that Dutch efforts to probe in Asia for a weak spot that might be exploited to her advantage have miserably failed. India, Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon have barred their harbours and their airports to the belligerent Dutch. But for the vigour with which the Australian and Indian spokesmen at U.N. argued for Indonesia, it is more than probable that Britain would have pursued a far more reactionary line. But all this is not enough. It is necessary not only to bring the maximum pressure to bear on the Dutch but even to seek every means possible to influence the members of the Security Council to a more lively interest in the Indonesian dispute. What has been accomplished with Britain can be equally effected with France and Belgium which as colonial powers are even more vulnerable. Nor must it be forgotten that much can be accomplished through Britain which is linked to these countries and to Holland itself by the Western Union. It is to this immediate task that India must now bend her efforts.

National Character

In a series of outspoken speeches in Madras, Dr. Radhakrishnan has been demanding a sustained and determined effort to raise national character. The distinguished philosopher has touched on a wide range of subjects—international and national, politics and economics—and all that he has said is touched with a deep humanity. What he has to observe on Indian conditions today is not flattering. But it is a faithful picture which cannot be brushed aside lightly. Dr. Radhakrishnan's remedy for the prevailing ills is simple but its very simplicity renders it the more difficult of application. It is a call to internal reform, made with prophetic insight. National discipline and the development of national character from top to bottom, he says, is what the country needs today. There is much that the Universities can do, but it is work not for the Universities alone. Success, observed Dr. Radhakrishnan, has exposed our weaknesses more than failure could do; power has intoxicated us. And then, he said something which every Indian has felt but has dared not put in words: The courage, service, sacrifice which were shown in the years of struggle, are now lacking today; "This disillusionment was produced in Gandhiji's mind and it broke his heart before the bullet pierced his body. We all know it". What else but that knowledge is behind the repeated admonitions to rise to the message that he gave us?

Revolutions, said Dr. Radhakrishnan are caused by the slowness of evolution. And he called for timely reform if violent change was to be staved off. With unerring precision he drew attention to the strength that reactionarism, unwillingness to establish justice and equality of service, acquiescence in economic exploitation and lethargy gave to Communism. In so far as we yielded to these weaknesses, we were, he observed, aiding the very Communists whom we desired to keep out. So as international affairs were concerned, Dr. Radhakrishnan bluntly told his public that nothing could be established outside by way of prestige which did not spring out of steady effort to raise ourselves as a people. Internally, he asked the administrators to take warning from the support gained by the resolution on "Public Conduct" at the Jaipur Congress otherwise the discontent that "is inarticulate today may become vocal one day." The goal for the country that the philosopher visualized, was both ambitious and patriotic: A great country, free of international entanglements, her human material mobilized, her natural resources harnessed. India, he said, should press for permanent membership of the Security Council.

All this, however, does not—we say it with all respect to one who has deservedly made an international name for himself and raised India's prestige high in the world—take the country very far. It was the great genius of Gandhiji that he never dealt in abstractions but brought every reform to its concrete, practical, managable dimensions. National character must be raised. True, whatever view one has of the Indian national character, everyone will agree with this remark. But the question is how, and where is one to begin. There will no doubt be general applause for the sentiments uttered by Dr. Radhakrishnan and appreciation of the language in which he has couched them. So far as acting up to the advice goes, everyone will look to the other to begin and that will be about the end of it. Dr. Radhakrishnan has given an implied promise that the Universities will soon apply themselves to the national work. This is a welcome sign. We have not the least doubt that, if once and at one point the effort is initiated the response will be general and effective.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Asked by a West Indian student whether, if a person had 12 sons and each of them was born under a different sign of the Zodiac, harmony or disharmony in the family would result, Mr. Naylor said disharmony.
From a Newspaper Report

* * *

The Netherlands Queen, Juliana, ended her five-minute broadcast to relatives of Dutch troops in Indonesia with the message, "May the centuries-old words sound in our ears. 'Glory be to God in the highest, Peace on earth and Goodwill towards men'".

Amen, and God bless the Queen. It is with sounds like these in their ears that the Dutch are stirred to louder and fiercer war cries.

* * *

"It is tragic," deplored the Dutch Queen, "that mankind is such that violence and the use of force is necessary."

When will mankind cease to be "such"? One feels for the poor Queen who is compelled to shoulder the burden of a wayward mankind.

* * *

The Security Council has insisted on the President and Premier of the Indonesian Republic being released.

The reason for this is a practical one, not sympathy for the Republican side. Without their release, the Republic could not be asked to comply with the Security Council's cease-fire order.

* * *

The demand for the withdrawal of the Dutch and the Indonesians to pre-assault positions was lost as it did not win seven votes in the Security Council.

The majority of the members were paralysed into abstention by Dutch Van Roven's warning. "If Dutch troops were to evacuate the areas they have occupied, the consequences would be disastrous." How could the Council create "disastrous consequences."

* * *

Dutch spokesmen have dwelt lovingly on India's action in Hyderabad using it as an analogy and a precedent for Dutch "police action" in Indonesia.

Unfortunately for the Dutch, no Indian leader has suggested that withdrawal of the Military Administration from Hyderabad would lead to "disastrous consequences". A minor point—the Hyderabad subject is a citizen of India whilst an Indonesian citizen can only hope to be a Dutch subject.

* * *

"Women in U. S. Legislatures are evenly divided", reads a newspaper headline.

Good; now they can sit at home and play bridge, since their votes will cancel each other out.

Jaipur Congress:

IMPRESSIONS AND REFLECTIONS

(BY G. N. ACHARYA—OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

And so we have shaken off the swirling sands of Gandhinagar and moved to warmer climes; and the spectacle of the myriad lights wavering a twinkling in the night fog becomes a blurred memory. It is now possible to settle back in some comfort, look through the reports which reached out of the city hutments, notice the gaps and lacunae left in reporting the rush of events and try to sum up one's impressions of a vital week in the political history of our country.

POLICY-MAKING BODY

In that week and in the city wrigged out on the edge of the desert of Rajputana met a session of the Indian National Congress, the like of this we may not see again. In the days that the Congress was a body agitating for freedom, the annual sessions of the Congress were a solemn affair which served many purposes. Chief of these was the propaganda value. The staging of each session was an occasion for the political education of the entire province concerned. It also provided an opportunity for the Congress workers to obtain valuable experience in administration and organisation. Neither need exists today. All the talent for administration and organisation that could possibly be made available and much more is needed for vital tasks of reconstruction. And in the meanwhile, third aspect of a Congress session, its use as a forum of political debate has come more into the view. Congress has become a key policy-making body. Its decisions are binding on the Central as well as provincial Governments; and it is inconceivable that anything like a proper political debate could be carried in the crush and hurry of a Congress session of this kind.

"MELA"

In the very first dispatch I sent out from Gandhinagar I used the word 'mela.' The word was on everybody's lips from the outset; but none dared use it publicly till Nehru bravely broke the conspiracy of silence and on the last day announced that there would no more be such meetings. It is a decision not be regretted except perhaps in one aspect.

The present Congress session provided a magnificent outlet for the innate artistic talents of the people. One could hardly imagine that out of bamboo and matting and a variety of weed, one could construct such beautiful gates and no one gate at Gandhinagar was like another. Secondly, one could not realise till he saw it that so much could be made out of painted pots and clay shields. Clay pot painted with all manner of designs and in bright colours was the one article that was used most and used effectively for purposes of decoration. The gate posts of the main entrance to the Subjects' Committee pandal were made of inverted painted pots made one above another. Pots were also on the steps leading to the dias. Except for the large panel depicting a Rajput wedding which provided the background to the dias and the pencil sketches of aspects of Gandhiji's life depicted on panels on the base of the dias, the painted pots provided the most striking art effects. And the small and simple clay shields with paintings of gods and goddesses as well as Rajput heroes were in evidence everywhere—more especially in the "Sarvodya Pradarshini", where it was the main article of wall decoration. Other means of utilising the aesthetic talents implied in this kind of work will have to be found.

* * *

OBSERVED OF ALL OBSERVERS

Coming to the polical aspects of the Congress session one or two impressions stand out. In the mass mind, Congress today, is synonymous with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. These were cheered all the time. The only other persons who called forth recognition and cheering was Sheikh Mahomed Abdulla who was spotted everytime he arrived and caused a stir. The rest did not seem to matter at all.

Pandit Nehru in particular was the observed of all observers. Crowds lined up through every route he was likely to take, coming or going. They listened to him and to him only with rapt attention. By the very size of the gatherings, there could be nothing like silence or attention; but when Nehru came on the scene, all was stilled as if by some inscrutable magic. Photographers never tired of him. It is a fairly common practice for leaders to sit on the floor of the House among the delegates, chatting to old comrades and friends. Sardar Patel did it and sat among the members of the A.I.C.C. talking with Mr. Kher, Mr. Morarji Desai and others from Bombay. But when Pandit Nehru did the same the whole pandal was thrown into confusion and provided President Pattabhi with an occasion for one more of his jests. He said that at this rate he would have to ban leaders

(Continued on Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Tight-rope Walking

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, who, before he assumed office, had pinned his faith in linguistic provinces and particularly in a "United Karnatak" province, did a little of tight-rope walking when he was called upon to speak on the subject of the unification of Karnatak at Madras. He told his audience that, whatever the conclusions of the Linguistic Provinces Commission, "if the 75 lakhs of Kanarese people of Mysore and the 75 lakhs outside joined together and made a united demand for a unified Karnatak province with the Maharaj a of Mysore as its constitutional head, it would be readily conceded." Mr. Diwakar did not envisage the time when the conditions he has mentioned as prerequisites of the fulfilment of the dream of the Karnatakis would materialise. He has also not ventured to answer the question whether Karnatakis outside Mysore—and even a good proportion of Maysoreans themselves—would like to have the ruler of Mysore as the constitutional head of Unified Karnatak. But the Minister, sensible of his new official responsibilities, had to tackle the problem in a wary manner and he has done it with the deftness of a seasoned acrobat. His statement, however, should serve as a warning to the Linguistic zealots that the problem of redrawing the administrative map of India is not as easy as they all seem fondly to imagine.

Kalyan's Municipality

The Secretary of the Kalyan City Congress Committee has issued a lengthy statment drawing attention to the deplorable condition of the city's sanitation, water supply and roads, which, he says, is due to the gross mismanagement of municipal affairs by the present city fathers. In his view one of the reasons for the deterioration of the municipal administration is the "councillors' hankering after posts like president, vice-presidents, chairman of different committees, etc." He winds up his denunciation of the present municipal administration by requesting the government to take over the administration and run the municipality with its own men. The Secretary of the local Congress Committee does not tell us whether the majority of the councillors, whose mismanagement of civic affairs he has sought to expose, had got elected to the borough council on the Congress ticket, for if such were, indeed the case, the sooner the Congress organisation is purged of such undesirable elements the better—provided, of course, the picture painted by the secretary is truthfully drawn. In case, an enquiry by the Local Self-Government Department the Government of Bombay appears to be called for to see that the civic affairs of this crowded suburb do not deteriorate still further.

Burma's Indian Policy

No reasonably minded Indian would take any serious objection to Premier Thakin Nu's latest statement on the policy of his Government regarding Indians in Burma. He and his Government are perfectly justified in telling those Indian in Burma who prefer to retain their Indian nationality that they would not be entitled to the privileges enjoyed by the nationals of Burma. He has held out the assurance that Indians "who identify themselves with the Burmese and who understand the Burmese point of view" can adopt Burmese citizenship, "subject to the provisions of the Constitution." This assurance, before it can carry equal satisfaction to the Indian community resident in Burma, would require clarification in more than one respect. What is exactly meant by the suggestions that Indians aspiring for Burmese citizenship should identify themselves with the Burmese and "understand the Burmese point of view" and what are the provisions of the Constitution which will govern the issue of the granting such citizesnhip to Indians? It is to be sincerely hoped that there would be no attempt on the part of Burmese statesmen to copy the unfortunate example of their confreres of Ceylon, which has left an unhealed sore still rankling in the breast of India. Whatever the past grievances of the Burmese regarding Indians residing in their midst, future relations between the two communities and their countries should be capable of adjustment on perfectly amicable and good neighbourly lines based on the principle of "do as you would be done by."

Special Pleading

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has at last let the cat out of the bag! In a speech made at the meeting of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha while entering into defence of the R.S.S. (i.e. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh) he declared that the Sangh is "working for the consolidation of the Hindus as Hindus". The leaders of the R.S.S. themselves —and the public have hardly any idea as to who they are, besides their chief or "Guruji," Mr. Golwalkar—have never disclosed publicly the aims and objects of their organisation. But their admirers in the ranks of the Mahasabha as well as others, have been maintaining that it is not at all a communal institution but a truly "patriotic" and "national" organisation. But now Mr. Bhopatkar declares that the R.S.S is "working for the consolidation of Hindus as Hindus" and yet he complains that the critics of the R.S.S. as well as the Government have a wrong idea of its ideals and activities.

Communalism Unveiled

One recollect that Mr. Bhopatkar and other leaders of the Mahasabha are themselves in the habit of declaring that their organisation is not a communal body but a truly "national" one—though the membership continues to be confined to Hindus only! The Sabhaite leaders' ideas of nationalism must appear to be distorted to ordinary people, if these leaders are not speaking with their tongues in their cheeks. Mr. Bhopatkar's ideas would appear to be equally perverted when he declares that the "whole attitude" of the critics of the R.S.S. "is a negation of the very fundamentals of freedom of expression association and worship for which they boasted that they worked and suffered." since the R.S.S. always works in secret, it is the height of absurdity to declare that its members are denied freedom of expression, association and worship. Again and again the leaders of the R.S.S. have been told that if they work in the open and their aims and objects are disclosed to the public and they are found to be legitimate the Government would not treat it as an undesirable institution. But the leaders of the R.S.S. are against the adoption of such a course. They want to maintain a vast underground army of armed and unarmed volunteers for an undisclosed purpose. Would any state, concerned for its stability as well as safety allow such an organisation to function? It would be sheer folly, if not madness to do so. Mr. Bhopatkar must understand that the country will not tolerate the existence of such a serious canker in the body politic.

Jawaharlal In Hyderabad

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told the Hyderabad public that so long as there were quarrels within the Hyderabad State Congress, there would be little hopes of an interim Government functioning in the State. The Union, he pointed out, was not relishing the necessity for keeping on the Military Administration. But it was well aware of the dangers of leaving Hyderabad a prey to internal political dissension. It was, he observed, most unfortunate that the State Congress that had held together in trouble should break into groups when the hour of opportunity was at hand. If the squabbling leaders of the State Congress have at heart the welfare of Hyderabad and can place its needs above their own differences, Pandit Jawaharlal's straight talk will bring them together. It is very necessary that a genuine understanding should be arrived at rather than that both parties should proceed in rival institutions to canvas for support and enrol members on a competing basis. Continuance with the quarrel can only open the way for reactionary forces which have been trained in this kind of diplomacy for generations and forces which have been trained in this connection, it might be fitting to utter a protest against the fuss being made about the Nizam's returning the visit of the Indian Prime Minister. It is difficult to see in the present conditions, how the Nizam could have got out of it. He is realist enough to understand when insistence on form is ridiculous.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Govt. Departments And Public Complaints

Sir,—I learn from a Government communique recently published in newspapers that Government has issued orders for quick disposal of complaints regarding administration of various departments and these orders are to be strictly attended to.

My first and only experience in this line is very unsatisfactory. I had occasion of complaining to the Milk Commissioner regarding the present arrangement of the disposal of surplus milk to hotel keepers and during the course of last seven months have sent four letters to the Commissioner to that effect. None of them is answered nor the cause of complaint removed.

I thought of putting this whole matter before the Hon. Mr. Desai—Supply Minister, Bombay Government—when he would return from his continental tour; but the publication of the Government communique I hasten to request you to publish this. Don't you think that because of the behaviour of the lower administration towards the complaints of the public, popular ministers are made unpopular and Director of Information is reduced to a "top dresser's' " awkward position?—Yours, etc.

V. G. CHAFEKAR.
Chafekar Dugdhamandir Ltd.
Bombay, Dec. 16.

"Jana-Gana-Mana"

Sir,—We have been watching with deep regret the vile propaganda that is being carried on against our national song 'Jana-gana-mana' Firstly it has been stated that the song was composed of the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. Rabindranath has contradicted this canard in no uncertain terms. The Visva-Bharati has also cleared the matter by a recent statement. There should, therefore, be no further room for doubt on this point.

Secondly, the song is being criticized as being a religious song (Dharma Sangeet). The meaning of 'dharma sangeet' is not clear to us as the word dharma can be interpreted both in its narrow and wider perspectives. India is going to be a secular State, which means that it will not be based on any particular religion. But this great State must have a collective DHARMA; it may not become a 'DHARMA rashtra', but it must have a 'rashtra-dharma' That 'dharma' will, in all probability be an admixture of the different dharmas followed by the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians Jews, Parsis, etc. So we see that cannot and need not do without a dharma. Hence where is the harm in 'Jana-gana-mana being a 'dharma sangeet' if it is at all so. This song is not the song of one particular religion but, as we have said before, the song of all religions (dharmas). We hope our people will try to realise this point.—Yours, etc

BIBHUPADA GUPTA.
PRATIMA GUPTA.
5/1, Kankulia Road.
Calcutta 19.
December 21.

National Anthem

Sir,—There has been a lot of controversy all over the country around the choice of India's National Anthem. The latest is about the background of the song Janaganamana. It has been stated that this song was composed on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar of 1911. This fantastic rumour was first started in Bengal some months ago where it was successfully refuted by indisputable documentary evidence. The people who first started it then transferred their mud slinging activities to other provinces and this astounding statement gained such wide publicity that the Viswa-Bharati had to come out with a disclaimer.

There are some people who stop at nothing and their very brazen-facedness helps them to gain the ear of some gullible people. Apart from the utter absurdity of a man like Rabindranath Tagore writing a poem in praise of a British king, it is clear from every line of this soul-stirring song that the great Poet's heart pours out in a cascade of inspiring words that speak eloquently of his burning love for his country

Another argument against this song is that its language is not understood by many. Are the Sanskrit "mantrams," so glibly recited by people at weddings, etc., understood by any? Do people recite them in their own particular language on that score? Is it not the prevalent idea that these "mantrams" retain their sanctity only when recited in unintelligible Sanskrit? This song, if written in Devnagri script, will be easily understood by anyone who knows that script. Some say that it cannot be accepted as an all Indian song as all the provinces of India are not mentioned in it. This song is far from being an inventory of the Indian provinces. The provinces chosen have been mainly for rhyms and rhthm, and also, by mentioning the boundary provinces and the hills and rivers of India to draw up a picture of India as a geographical entity.

I am of the opinion that this song, with its inspiring words, the lofty ideals of patriotism and universalism that it preaches, the wonderful tune cadence it gives us and, above all, with its perfectly non-communal and non-sectarian character, is best suited for India's National Anthem.—Yours etc.

JITEN SEN.
December 17.
2/B, Hindustan Park
Calcutta 29.

Hardships Of B. B. C. I. Passengers

Sir,—Distant trains are nearly full before they come in, on the platform at Churchgate station and passengers on the platform push their fellow-passengers for entry and fast journey, with the consequence that the distant passengers are obliged to stand unless they beg for mercy or a seat from well-seated near passengers. To the ladies, sick or disabled persons entry is impossible.

Entrance to these trains for distant passengers beyond Churchgate, is out of consideration. Hardly can they find place to stand in Virar locals or they have to wait for another local which is scheduled to run after half an hour in a crowded state.

The administration must run these distant trains stopping at each signal and station or stop halting these trains at the Suburban stations.—Will the management look into this.

Yours, etc.
Youls, etc.

VASANTRAO MUKUNDRAO.
Borivli, December 23.

Housing Problem

Sir,— With reference to the Bombay Government's experimental construction of two room model house at Goregaon, may I state that in view of the 'Housing Problem' being so acute it is not wise to experiment over temporary Constructions which are bound to prove of very short duration on the whole.

It is surprising how people and Government are led to think that a permanent structure can be erected for not more than Rs. 2000/- or Rs. 2500/-. Such two room 'Doll's House' cannot but be a ground floor structure and will be far from "economical" considering the question of land, the price of which is disproportionately high and costly.

It is suggested that our Government should not be led away with false hopes given by foreigners with their so-called cheap methods of construction such as 'Alcrete Construction', "Gunite Construction," 'Atom Concrete Construction', etc., etc.

India has got abundence of materials, labour and brains but, unfortunately, they are not used for some reason or the other advantageously. The following will prove that there is no earthly necessity of going into any foreign method of construction that needs cement and steel. A ground and one upper floor structure and a PERMANENT ONE can be successfully built out of stone, bricks, lime and wood. All these are available in abundance in India. In any event India must try to reduce imports of foreign building materials by using a substitute that is freely available in India. Money should not be allowed to be drained away from our country to a foreign country by following the misleading datas supplied by foreigners for so called "easy and quick constructions".

The problem of housing can be effectively solved by constructing permanent houses with a life of over 60 years capable of housing not less than 10 to 15 families per house, thus successfully reducing the costs of 'land' 'foundation' and 'roofing' which otherwise multiplies as in the case of a ground structure of a Doll's house contemplated to be encouraged by the Government.

Free and unfettered construction will help to release the moneys that is now hoarded and Government should help the investors in new construction by paying serious attention to frame new Development Scheme embracing millions of square yards of land in Greater Bombay and its suburbs by offering them cheap to the builders.

I strongly feel that the total repeal of the legislation restricting building activities will alone permit the economic law of supply and demand to assert itself and relieve the congestion by attracting investors. Yours., etc.

K. A. DHONDY

OPEN AIR

Although I have lived in India for fifteen years, I had never, until yesterday, seen a real live scorpion! I had, of course, heard a great deal about them, though little to their credit, I confess, but

SCORPION

apart from that my knowledge was purely that gained from books and pictures. Yesterday, however, a small scorpion was found in my garden, and I was able to watch it safely through a glass. The scorpion belongs to the same order as the spider, tick and mite, though in appearance it is, perhaps, more like the crayfish On its head it bears a pair of strong pincers, like those of the crab, with which it catches its prey of insects or spiders. It has four pairs of legs and its body ends in a long tapering tail armed with a poisonous sting. When it has caught an insect in its pincers, it curves its tail up over its back and stings it to death before eating it. The scorpion we found was quite a small one, only about two inches long, but even at that size it was very vicious in its actions, attacking a piece of stick we put into the glass with great venom! The larger varieties have so much poison in their stings, that they can be fatal even to human beings. Scorpions are nocturnal creatures, and spend the day sleeping in some nook or cranny, and come out at night to do their feeding.

D. R.

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BECAUSE SHE WAS
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SWASTIK

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 12 2005
Muslim: Safar 25, 1368
Parsi: Tir 26, 1318
Sunrise 7-10 a.m. Sunset 18-10 p.m.
Hightide 09-06, 22-44
Lowtide 03-44, 15-42

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING: Today at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) instead of on Wednesday, the 29th Dec. 1948.

Today's Engagements

Y.O.U MUSICAL EVENING: Today (Monday) at Cama Library Hall at 6-15 p.m.

LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE:—The opening ceremony of a Labour Welfare Centre at Kurla, in the Free Mahananda School, (opposite Kurla Spinning and Weaving Mills) will take place today (Monday) at 5 p.m., Mr. Shantilal H. Shaha presiding.

RECEPTION TO Mr. M. N. DESAI Reception in honour of Mr. M. N. Desai, J. P., will be held in Breakfast Hall at Taj Mahal Hotel today (Monday) at 4-30 p.m..

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS: Inaugural meeting of 23rd Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be held at 10 a.m. today (Moday) in University Convocation Hall. The Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar will preside and the programme will include felicitations to Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan on his 60th birthday.

Congress Seva Dal Silver Jubilee Celebration

Following is the programme which the Congress Seva Dal has chalked out in celebration of the Silver Jubilee day of the Dal which falls on Tuesday, (tomorrow): 8-30 a.m. Flag Salutation at Gowalia Tank Maidan. Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the Flag and address the Volunteers and Sevikas.

Volunteers and Sevikas, new and old, of the Congress Seva Dal and of other Pro-Congress Volunteer Corps are required to be at the Maidan in their uniforms at 7-30 a.m. sharp. Those who have no uniforms are requested to come in the following dress Males: Shorts, white shirt and Gandhi Cap. Women: White Sarees.

TRAIN ROBBERY

MUZAFFARPUR, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): A woman passenger travelling alone in an inter class compartment of the Prayag Passenger (O.T. Railway) was relieved of all her ornaments worth about Rs. 1,000 between Kurhani (in Muzaffarpur district) and Tarki stations by a man at the point of a dagger. The man jumped off when the train was nearing Turki.

Radio

BOMBAY Monday:
244 metres (1,231 kc-s) 7-30 a.m. D. S. Kane (Vocal music) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8 News (H) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 R. G. Parab (Sitar recital) 8-45 Dilipkumar 9-0 Wamanrao Padhye (Vocal music) 12-0 p.m. Bahnon Ke Liye 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Suno Suno 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-hour Music 1-55 John McCormack—Tenor 2-15 Marek Weber and His Orchestra 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 R. G. Parab (Sitar recital) 5-15 D. S. Kane (Vocal music) 5-30 Vasudev P. Nayak (Bhajans) 5-45 News (K) 6 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Wamanrao Padhye (Vocal music) 6-45 Ilahi Baksh (Vocal music) 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 R. G.Parab (Sitar recital) 7-30 Sanvad-Mala 7-45 Gurjar Rangbhoomi 8 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Dilip Kumar 8-45 Table Par Teen Tal (By S. V. Patwardhan 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Is Culture a Conspiracy? (Discussion on Dress and Make-up) 10-0 R. G. Joshi (Vocal music) 10-20 Wamanrao Padhye. (Vocal music).

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc-s) 7-40 a.m. Manjul Rao 5-45 D. S. Kane (Vocal music) (6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 61.48 metres (4.880 kc-s) 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Vasudev P. Nayak (Bhajans) 8-15 Ilahi Baksh (Vocal music) 9-0 R. G. Joshi (Vocal music) 9-15 Anu Inamdar (Bhavgeeten) 9-30 Been Par Chhayanat (By Mohammad Ismail) 10-0 Verga's Trio 10-30 Beniamino Gigli: 10-45 Amelita Galli-Curci.

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RICE FORECAST FOR 1948-49

Decrease Of 5 P.C. In Indian Union

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the first forecast or rice for the Indian Union, including Hyderabad State, for 1948-49, estimates the area sown during 1948-49 at 53,306,000 acres as compared with the revised area of 53,591,000 acres in 1947-48, being a decrease of 0.5 per cent.

The decrease has occurred mainly in West Bengal, Madras, Bombay, East Punjab, and Hyderabad and has been attributed to irregular and inadequate rainfall at the time of sowing.

The forecast relates generally to the period upto the end of September or beginning of October, 1948. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory

FOURTH KONKANI CONFERENCE

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of Konkani Conference held on Sunday at St. Sebastian Goan High School, Bombay, Dr. U. M. Mascarenhas, Mayor of Bombay, was unanimously elected President of the Conference and Rev. Dr. H. O. Mascarenhas Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Conference will be held on the 15th and 16th January 1949 at the Poddar College Hall, Matunga, Bombay, and will be inaugurated by Shrimad Anandashrama Swamiji of the Chitrapur Mutt.

CLASSLESS SOCIETY IN INDIA

Bombay's Finance Minister On Ultimate Aim Of Government

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The aim of the Government was the establishment of a classless society in the country and towards the achievement of this goal, Government were striving to abolish the disparity that existed between the richer and poorer classes, said Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, speaking at a meeting of the Bombay Sales Tax Staff Union today at the Elphinstone College.

The Minister expected all Government servants to work in a spirit of public service and to render all possible assistance to the popular Government of the nation.

Mr. V. V. Parulekar presided. More than sixty delegates attended the meeting.

The main resolution adopted at the meeting demanded the application of the Central Pay Commission's award to the employees of the Sales Tax Department and to grant immediate increase in dearnes allowance on the lines of those recommendations. By another resolution Government were requested to grant immediate recognition to their Union.

The meeting protested against "the indiscriminate policy of direct recruitminate policy of direct recruitment to higher posts" and demanded that the claims of the deserving members of the staff should be considered for promotion.

Mr. V. L. Mehta said that though Government would consider the various demands sympathetically, he could not hold out any promise of their acceptance. He said that Government have to consider the question as it affected al departments and therefore could not take any action in respect of one department alone. Further, they have to take counsel of the Central Government.

GREAT EDUCATIONIST AND SOCIAL WORKER

Glowing Tributes To Shirodkar's Memory

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A resolution deeply mourning the sad and premature death of Dr. R. K. Shirodkar, member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and a former Municipal corporator, and recording his valuable and selfless services in the cause of education and social uplift among the working class was adopted at a largely-attended meeting held at Nare Park at Parel this evening.

This public meeting was held under the auspices of "F" ward district Congress Committee and several other public institutions of the city.

Mr. S K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who presided over the meeting, paid glowing tributes to the memory of the late Dr. Shirodkar, whom he described as "one of the sincerest workers who had devoted his whole life for the cause of labourers". Mr. Patil recalled his services for the cause of education and said that he was a good educationist and social and public worker of sterling qualities and of integrity of character.

Mr. Patil appealed to the public to extend their help for the educational institutions founded by the late Dr. Shirodkar.

Among the other speakers were Dr. T. R. Naravane, member of the B P. C.C., and Mr. M. V. Donde.

CITY MUSLIMS PLUMP FOR WELCOME TO "C. R."

BOMBAY, Dec. 26, (U.P.I.): During Shri Rajagopalachari's visit to the City, he will be presented an address of welcome by the Provincial Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Bombay.

The address will be presented to the Governor-General on Sunday, January 9 next at 11 a.m at Kesar Bagh, Dongri.

Brisk preparations are going on for giving a right royal reception to the head of the Indian Government. From Bhendi Bazar to Kesar Bagh at Dongri several gates are being erected and the whole route is being decorated with buntings and placards.

Child Welfare Conference

The Bombay party of the Balkanji Bari will leave for Delhi to attend the All-India Balkanji-Bari and Child Welfare Conference today. The other functions fixed on the occasion are Bal Pradarshni (Exhibition) Procession of Children. Bal Mela (Children's Fair) and Variety Shows. The Annual Meeting will be presided by Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, and other prominent personalities expected to attend the different functions are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Shrimati Parvati Gidwani and Shri Mohanlal Saksena.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Dec. 26, (API):: Following is the daily weather summary for the Sunday, the 26 December 1948.

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated showers in north-east Assam and Kathiawar.

Night temperatures were appreciably above normal in Gujarat and upper Assam and below normal in the east Punjab.

FORECAST UNTIL 27TH EVENING. A few showers are likely in and near west Central India, in Assam and the extreme south of the peninsula. A few falls of rain or snow are also likely in the east Punjab and the hills of the west United Provinces.

Night temperatures will rise in the north Deccan, the central parts of the country and west Bengal.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 26, (API): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 26th December 1948:—

Ahmedabad 87 62 0 0 0 Allahabad 75 48 0 0 minus 0.3 Bangalore 7755 0 0.2 minus 0.2 Baroda 90 52 0 0 0 Belgaum 76 52 0 0.1 minus 0.1 BOMBAY 87 69 0 0 minus 0.1 Calcutta 77 54 0 0 minus 0.2 Colombo 83 73 0 8.3 plus 3.4 Hyderabad (Dn) 81 54 0 0 minus 0.3 Jubbulpore 82 50 0 0 minus 0.3 Karachi nil Lucknow 74 42 0 0 minus 0.3 Madras 81 68 0 1.7 minus 3.3 Mahabaleshwar 72 54 0 0 minus 0.3 Mysore 79 58 0 0 minus 0.4 Nagpur 84 53 0 0 minus 0.4 Patna 73 48 0 0 minus 0.2 Sholapur 83 55 0 0 minus 0.4 Simla 55 37 0 1.1 plus 0.1 Surat 94 61 0 0 0.

"WE NOW DEMONSTRATE"

FOR GRANDEUR AND MAJESTY

MARKEL & CO.
Makharia House, Opp. Parekh Hospital,
327, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4. Phone: 41603.
VISIT LOCAL DISTRIBUTORS:
1 B. E. S. T. Show Room
2 NOVELTIES REGD.
3 BALSARA & CO., LTD.
● VISIT OUR SHOWROOM
● FOR CHOICEST SELECTION
● NEW CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED
● SERVICE AFTER INSTALLATION
UP-COUNTRY DISTRIBUTORS:
1 KOTHARI INDUSTRIES RAJKOT.
2. NOVELTIES LTD., NEW DELHI
3 EVERGREEN BANGALORE LTD. BANGALORE CITY.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY
Geared TO THE NEEDS OF THE COMMON MAN
Although Indian mills are demonstrably capable of manufacturing as fine cloth as is made anywhere in the world, the national textile industry will, under certain measures of technical control over production recently introduced by the Government, be harnessed to cater mainly to the needs of the common man. This stimulation of output at the durable cloth level will mean curtailing of looms on non-wearable goods and novelty fabrics for experimental purposes.

The Production Control Order ensures
(a) maximum output of wearable cloth—non-wearable cloth, such as furnishing fabrics and novelty fabrics for experimental purposes, may not exceed three per cent of total production;
(b) durable qualities—the difference between reeds and picks has been restricted so as to produce durable "square" qualities of cloth;
(c) larger production of dhoties and saries—every mill must use 75% of looms or reed space 48" to 58" for producing dhoties and saries;
(d) limitation on other varieties—drills, twills, crepes, coating and bed ticking cloths taken together may not exceed 10% of total production;
(e) curtailment of expensive dyed and printed cloth—no mill may piece-dye more than 5% of the cloth produced by it or 75% of the quantity piece-dyed in basic years (1940-42): no mill may print more than 7½% of the cloth produced by it or 75% of the quantity printed in basic years;
(f) fast dyeing—poplins, fine and superfin. saries, voiles and mulls may only be dyed in fast colours.
Mills which cannot comply with these regulations *without loss of production capacity* may obtain special exemption.
ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & SUPPLY, GOVT. OF INDIA.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta-12. Applications are invited, and will be received up to 10-1-49, for a Junior Research Scholarship of Rs. 150/- p.m. tenable for 2 years, in the Dept., of Physical Chemistry at this Association. Only I & II Class M.Sc.'s in Physical Chemistry need apply. (2727)

Wanted two trained graduate women teachers interested in child welfare activities for work with hospitalised children, one with teaching experience in primary schools and the other with handicraft or Montessori training and experience. Ability to speak, read and write Hindi, Marathi and Gujarathi essential. Knowledge of other languages an advantage. Salary scale Rs. 100-5-200 plus Rs. 12/8/- Compensatory local allowance, Rs. 15/- House rent allowance, and Rs. 35 Dearness allowance. Apply on or before the 15th January, 1949, to the Registrar, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 105-109 Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, Bombay. (2742)

Wanted young Maharastrians, Age below 30 years for bridge work in up-country; Matriculates and Graduates preferred. Apply by Post The Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (2689)

Wanted young educated men to work in our various department as Clerks, Demonstrators and Salesmen and Managers Cash Security of Rs. 500/- to 1.000/- essential. Apply Box No. 9889 "Bombay Chronicle"

SITUATION WANTED

General Clerk. Knowing Office routine and Shorthand Typing seeks job. Apply Box No. 80 "Bombay Chronicle".

A Young Graduate with business experience wants a job in a private business firm shop in Bombay. Write to Box No. 89 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A New Batch for New Year— Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for new classes for Professional Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants, General Commerce, etc. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (84)

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore. 107

MEDICAL ADLETS

Chitrakot Hills Herbs, for Asthma Cure— A most powerful and highly effective world renowned remedy which cures asthma in a single dose. To be taken on 17/1/49 full moon night. Apply in English or Hindi atonce. Swami Darshnanand, Ayurvedashram, P.O. Chitrakot (Banda) U.P. (88)

Hysteria-&-Epilepsy- Fits-Cure — A Saintly gift by smelling which at the time of attack a died black worm comes out from the nose and the patient gets relief for ever. Apply atonce in English:— Mahatma S. K. Dass., P. O. Chitrakot (U.P.). (86)

Asthma Cure—A single dose of the Herb will completely cure Asthma, which should be taken on full moon-night falling on 14-1-49. Swami Sachchidanand, Sevag Ashram, Pili Kothi, Chitrakot, Distt. Banda, U.P., 87

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga, Post Box No. 119 Baroda (9899)

DEBT-RECOVERY

For Recovery Of Your Upcountry claims & Decrees, write to Post Box 526, Bombay, Telephone 22848. (82)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For sale a Limited Liability Company running transport business in Bombay with a fleet of vehicles and petrol quota with goodwill, accommodation, etc. For further particulars apply to Box No. 9872 "Bombay Chronicle"

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Corrugated Paper Making Machine, complete with Frame and 3 H.P. Electric Motor. Inspection at Bharat Straw Board Manufacturing Co., Goregaum, (East) B.S.D (66)

Garrard double spring gramophone motors with complete accessories are now available from your local gramophone dealer at Rs. 60/- each Trade enquiries solicited Morgan Milton Ltd., 43-Park Mansions Park Street, Calcutta—16 (2135)

MICELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours. 60" width Lovely for curtains. Call 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd., (6276A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New India Assurance Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th January, 1949 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) to consider and if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as a Special Ressolution:—

"RESOLVED that in response to the appeal for subscription to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund and/or other Funds to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the Directors be authorised, on behalf of the Company, to make a contribution of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.15,443".

By Order of the Board,
B. K. SHAH
General Manager.

Bombay, 15th December, 1948.

(2730)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 7-2-1949, preferably from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan for the post of LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA. Those who had applied for the post in July last need not apply again. PAY:— Rs. 200-650 PLUS cost of living allowance if admissible. AGE:— Ordinarily not less than 23 and not more than 30 years on 1-4-1949, relaxable in case of Bombay Government servants and well qualified and experienced candidates. QUALIFICATION:— A degree in Civil Engineering of a recognised University. Candidates with 3 years' experience in the construction of Civil Engineering Works preferred. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3-1/2 annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay, who will also supply full details on request.

(2738)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts from candidates possessing Bombay Domicile and Non-Muslim Refugees from Pakistan. Applications from Government Servants should be sent through the Head of the department.

1. TECHNICIANS:—
   Scale of pay Rs. 120-8-200-10-250 PLUS Dearness Allowance. Should be Science Graduates with Chemistry or Microbiology as principal subject. Candidates with experience in analysis and testing of drugs or practical bacteriological work will be preferred. Applicants should not be over 28 YEARS of age on the date of appointment.
2. HEAD CLERK:—
   Scale of pay Rs. 150-10-230 PLUS Dearness Allowance. Should be a graduate in Arts, Science or Commerce with at least 3 years' experience of office work. Knowledge in book keeping and good experience in typing will be an additional qualification. Applicants should not be over 25 years of age which is relaxable by three years in the case of backward communities.
3. ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT:—
   Scale of pay Rs. 100-5-140-6-200 PLUS Dearness Allowance. Should be a Matriculate with diploma in Book-keeping. Graduates in Commerce will be given preference. Applicants should not be over 25 years of age which is relaxable by three years in the case of backward communities.
4. ASSISTANT STORE-KEEPER:
   Scale of pay Rs. 75-5/2-90-5-150 (unrevised) PLUS Dearness Allowance. Should be a Matriculate. Experience in handling and accounting stores will be additional qualifications. The scale of pay is likely to be revised. Age limit is the same as for Assistant Accountant.
5. CLERKS:—
   Scale of pay Rs. 75-5-140-E.B. -6-200 PLUS Dearness Allowance. The minimum qualifications is Matriculation, but Honours Graduates and Graduates will be given higher starting pay of Rs. 95 and 85/- p.m. respectively. Should be proficient in typing with not less than 35 words speed. Age limit is the same as for Assistant Accountant.

All appointments are temporary in the first instance with chances for permanency in due course. Applications stating date of birth, domicile, educational qualification experience should be sent to the Director, Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay 12, so as to reach not later than 15th January, 1949 ENDORSED CLEARLY ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE ENVELOPE THE POST WHICH IS APPLIED FOR.

N.B.— Applications received in response to this advertisement alone will be considered and correspondence will be entertained only in case of candidates selected for appointment. (2728)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.B. & C.I. and G.I.P. RAILWAYS.
Accommodation and fares from January 1st, 1949.

ON and FROM JANUARY 1st, 1949, the different kinds of accommodation and the bases of charge (except on the Neral-Matheran Section where special rates are in force and which will be notified separately) will be as under:—

Classes of accommodation.	Bases of charge.
AIR-CONDITIONED CLASS: (a) On B.B. & C.I. Rly. 3 Down and 4 Up Frontier Mails. (b) On G.I.P. Rly. 35 Down and 36 Up Madras Express and 7 Down and 8 Up Calcutta Mails.	30 pies per mile plus a surcharge of six pies per mile subject to a minimum surcharge of Rs. 10/-.
CLASS ONE: By all trains.	24 pies per mile.
CLASS TWO: By Mail or Express trains.	9 " " "
By ordinary trains.	7½ " " "
CLASS THREE: By Mail or Express trains.	5 " " "
By ordinary trains.	4 " " "

The free allowance of luggage admissible on these classes will be:—

50 seers for Air Conditioned class and class One:
30 seers for Class Two;
25 seers for Class Three.

RESERVATIONS.

Sleeping accommodation in trains from Bombay, both B.B. & C.I. and G.I.P. Railways, in air conditioned class and class 1 can be booked at the Booking Office in the B.B. & C.I. Railway Offices at Church Gate or at the Reservation Office, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus. 2705

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
SPECIAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT,
(Works Branch)
NOTICE

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tenders for the construction of an all concrete ovoid sewer 4'-8" x 7'-0" with manholes and other appurtanances. The location of the sewer and the dates on which the tenders will be received in the Chief Accountant's Office are given below:—

Location of the work	Date and time of Receiving tenders.
(1) From the Love Grove Pumping Station (Existing) to Manhole No. 8 along the Haines Road open channel drain in the Relief Sewer Scheme.	WEDNESDAY— 19-1-1949 upto 1 P.M. (B.T.)
(2) From Manhole No. 8 to Manhole No. 19 along the Haines Road open channel drain in the Relief Sewer Scheme.	WEDNESDAY— 26-1-1949 upto 1 P.M. (B.T.)

Forms of tender, specifications etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- for each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the Special Engineer (WORKS BRANCH), who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender copies will not be suplied by post.

Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 21st December, 1948.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner
(2729)

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY
Tender No. 187/201-Elec/P2, dated 21-12-48

Sealed tenders are invited for supply of 500 carriage roof fans 16" sweep complete with close mesh guard, fan regulator and resistance suitable for 24/32 volts D. C. supply as per I.R.S. Specification No. E4-40.

2. Quotations must reach the undersigned by 10-1-49.
3. Delivery required by 28-2-49 or earlier. Railway material certificate will be furnished for concessional rate of freight.
4. Inspection will be done at destination.
5. Quotations should be submitted in tenderer's own forms in sealed envelopes superscribed. "Carriage roof fans"

Details of Fans offered and relevant literature should accompany the quotation.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (STORES) DELHI

(2703)

G.I.P. RAILWAY
SPECIAL NOTICE

DECENTRALISATION OF SETTLEMENT OF MINOR CLAIMS.

WITH EFFECT from 1-1-1949, the Divisional Traffic Manager, Bombay, is empowered to settle all claims not exceeding Rs. 500/- per consignment, in respect of goods, parcels, animals or luggage booked on and from 1-1-1949, to stations on Bombay Division, from stations on the G.I.P. Railway only. THIS SCHEME WILL NOT APPLY TO CLAIMS ARISING FROM TRAFFIC BOOKED FROM STATIONS ON FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

In respect of these claims correspondence should be addressed accordingly to the Divisional Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.

(2650)

G.I.P. RAILWAY —TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Bombay, invites tenders for the fabrication and supply of Brake Blocks (BG) (Iron Casting) to I.R.S. Drawing No. W. 900 Alt. 2 and to I.R.S. Specification No. M. 14. Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date Tuesday the 11th January, 1949 at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

(2673)

G. I. P. RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore and Thull Ghats, G.I.P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tenders upto 16.00 hours on 11th January, 1949 for supplying and loading timber.

2. The form of tender, schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This sum will not be refunded. (2544) 2714

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

SEALED TENDERS, quoting rates for the supply of stationery of Indian manufacture, as per specifications, which can be inspected in the Registrar's Office during office hours on any working day, are invited from stationers. These tenders should be addressed to the Registrar, University of Bombay, Bombay, and superscribed on the envelope "Stationery Tenders" and should reach the Registrar not later than the 8th January, 1949.

The University authorities will not be bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders received, and will enter into no correspondence as to the acceptance or non-acceptance of any of the tenders.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1948.

(2731)

SASSOON HOSPITALS, POONA

APPLICATIONS are invited from Lady Candidates above 18 years of age, domiciled in the Province of Bombay, with educational qualifications above 1V standard English for Training in Nursing (Full Course). Please ask for an application form, enclosing a self addressed and stamped envelope (1-1/2 anna) plus one anna for the form, from the Civil Surgeon, Poona before 1st February 1949. There are only ten vacancies.

CIVIL SURGEON, POONA.

(2734)

TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER Bhore and Thull Ghats, G.I.P. Railway Lonavla, invites tenders up to 16.30 hrs. on 11th January, 1949, for supplying and loading into wagons clean Mumbra sand suitable for voussoirs. The form of tender and schedule and conditions of Contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This sum will not be refunded.

(2733)

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS are invited from Established Ship Chandlers/Dubashes for regular supply of fresh and dry Provisions for a Fishing Trawler run by this Department. The tenderer should be able to supply provisions at short notice and sign an agreement for a period of six months.

Offers giving full details with cost of each item as far as possible should reach this office on or before 31st December 1948.

J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent Engineer,
Deep Sea Fishing Station,
Bombay.

Botawalla Chambers
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road
Bombay, 22-12-1948.

PUBLIC NOTICES

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

APPLICATIONS are invited for FOUR POSTS OF RESEARCH OFFICERS (three permanent and one temporary) in the Department of Research and Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

2. PAY: The selected candidates will be on probation for a period of three years during which time they will draw pay as under:—

	per mensem
During the 1st year ...	Rs. 350/-
During the 2nd year ...	Rs. 400/-
During the 3rd year ..	Rs. 450/-

On confirmation they will draw pay in the scale Rs. 500-50-750 E.B. 50-1,000. A higher starting pay may be given to a candidate possessing special qualifications.

They will also be eligible for the house, local and dearness allowances, the present rates for which are given below:—

HOUSE ALLOWANCE:— 15 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 60/- p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 300/- p.m.
LOCAL ALLOWANCE:— 10 per cent of pay
DEARNESS ALLOWANCE:— 25 per cent up to Rs. 500/- and thereafter 22-1/2 per cent with a maximum of Rs. 175/- p.m.

3. QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates should possess a first or high second class degree in Economics or Commerce of a British or other foreign University or a Doctorate degree in Economics of a foreign or Indian University or a first or high second class Master's degree in Economics or Commerce of an Indian University. Research in international economics and/or monetary theory or practical experience in work on balance of payments will be considered as an additional qualification.

4. Applications must provide full particulars of age, academic record and practical experience including research or other work done and must be accompanied by testimonials and the name of two persons to whom references regarding the candidate's character and integrity may be made. The applications should be addressed to J. V. Joshi, Esq., O.B.E., Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank of India, Department of Research and Statistics, Bombay, and must reach him not later than the 25th January, 1949. A remittance of Rs. 7-8-0 by money order, postal order or Bank draft on a Scheduled Bank in Bombay should be sent with the application. Applications from candidates already in service must be forwarded through the head of the Institution or Department in which the candidate is serving.

5. Successful candidates will be required to accept the Bank's Staff Regulations, copies of which will be supplied to them on selection and to subscribe to the Bank's Provident Fund. Before appointment candidates will be required to undergo a medical examination by the Bank's Medical Officer and to be passed fit for service in the Bank.

6. The Bank does not undertake to acknowledge the receipt of applications and will not enter into correspondence regarding them and canvassing in any form will be regarded as a disqualification.

7. Applicants may be called for interview at Bombay, in which case they will be paid railway fares at single second class rates to and from their place of residence.

(2739)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited for the posts of Deputy Accountant and Assistant Accountant in the grades of Rs. 210-15-300 and Rs. 160-10-240 respectively with benefits of Dearness allowance and Provident Fund as per rules sanctioned by the Syndicate from time to time. The qualifications required for each of the posts are as under:—

1. DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT:
   Applicants must possess at least a Second Class Degree in Commerce of a recognized University, with Advanced Accounting and Auditing as their Special subject. An applicant who has had practical experience of Accounting in Government or Semi-Government Institutions in some responsible capacity for a period of not less than five years will be preferred.
2. ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT:
   Applicants must possess a Degree or a recognized Diploma in Commerce with Advanced Accountancy as their Special subject. Person having practical experience in Accounting in a Government or a Semi-Government Institutions will be preferred.

The selected candidates will be on probation for a period of six months, in the first instance.

Applications stating age, qualifications, etc., should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th January, 1949.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1948

(2732)

G.I.P. RAILWAY — TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay reinvites tenders for the supply of overhead steel track structures (Kurla — Mankhurd Electrification) to various drawings. Tender form with drawings obtainable from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 7/- per set, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date Tuesday the 18th January 1949 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) (2737)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 40TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at "SCINDIA HOUSE", Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on MONDAY the 27th inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the Directors' Report and the audited statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1948, to sanction declaration of Dividend on shares, to elect Directors and Auditors, to sanction contribution to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, and to consider and pass if thought fit Resolution to extend the period of operation of Konkan Coast Pool arrangements up-to 30th June, 1949.

By order of the Board.
for the Indian Co-operative Navigation & Tr. Co. Ltd.
For The National Shipping Agency Ltd.
SHANTIKUMAR N. MORARJEE
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1948.

(2735)

WANTED

An ASSTT. CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER on scale Rs. 1300-80-1700/- p.m., Elect. Deptt., Tisco, Jamshedpur. Minimum qualifications— Degree in Electrical Engineering from a recognised University, practical experience in a big steel plant for a number of years, knowledge of power plant repairs and maintenance of Machinery, design and lay-out of electrical equipment essential. Apply for application form, to the Asstt. Director of Personnel (Employments), Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, not later than the 15th January, 1949.

(2736)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TRIBHOVAN ROAD NEAR KRISHNA CINEMA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ghulamali Noorani and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Bai Balabai Tricumdas Vasanji, the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) Monday 27-12-48 at 4 p.m (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Leasehold land with dwelling house at Tribhovan Road (Khetwadi Main Road) admeasuring about 365 square yards, bearing Municipal D Ward No. 1897 (5), Street No. 12 and bounded on the East by the properties of Rustomji F. Damania and Pirojshaw P. Mistry, on the West by the property of Perraji M. Borekar, on the North by the property of Byramji P. Elavia, on the South by Tribhovan Road.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the above Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

The Zig Zag path

...The intestines are the most intricate and delicate contrivance in our body. They do the dual duties of supplying nutritious juices and removing the waste.

Keep them clean by using.

Gulkand

Prepared from fresh Rose petals nature's delicious laxative for the delicate.

It relieves Blood-Pressure.

THE JAMNAGAR SARANGDHAR LABORATORY LTD. (JAMNAGAR)

K.C. PUBLICITY

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Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Ratnagiri Agent:—
SUBHAS TRADING AGENCY

A.N. Mukerjee.
TENT & MARQUEE MANUFACTURER
CALCUTTA

'Apartheid', A Symbol Of Tyranny

AFRICANS ARE PRISONERS IN THEIR OWN LAND

(From A Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

"Apartheid" is the word coined by the Nationalist Party to describe its oppressive programme for the non-white peoples of South Africa. Its stated aim is to bring about the total political and territorial segregation of the natives (Africans), and generally speaking, the complete residential separation of white from non-white, and as far as it is practicable their separation in the industrial field as well.

Conditions in South Africa today make it a vast prison house for four-fifths of the population. The dignity and status of the individual and all human values are based primarily on the colour of the skin. Only the "white" can fully exercise the vote, can be elected to any of the legislative bodies, be they national, provincial or municipal, can enjoy freedom of movement and the other elementary liberties, and can inherit the culture of mankind. The man whose skin is dark is barred.

A VIRTUAL PRISONER

"THE AFRICAN IS ALL THE TIME A PRISONER IN THE LAND OF HIS BIRTH, ALTHOUGH HE MIGHT NOT BE CONFINED WITHIN PRISON-WALLS", SAID THE EMINENT SOUTH AFRICAN JUDGE, F E.T. KRAUSE. AN AFRICAN FROM THE MOMENT HE LEAVES HIS RESERVES IS CONTROLLED BY A RIGID AND CRUEL PASS SYSTEM. HE IS COMPELLED TO CARRY ON HIS PERSON NO LESS THAN TWELVE PIECES OF PAPER. WITHOUT THESE PIECES OF PAPER HE CANNOT LEAVE HIS RESERVE; HE CANNOT OBTAIN A TRAIN TICKE; HE CANNOT SEEK WORK; HE CANNOT ENTER INTO A TOWN. HE CANNOT WALK THE STREETS AFTER CURFEW HOURS, WHICH APPLY ONLY TO AFRICANS; HE CANNOT ATTEND A SCHOOL AND, TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES, HE CAN DO NOTHING WITHOUT A PASS. A FAILURE TO CARRY ANY ONE OF THESE MANY PASSES IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE. THE ANNUAL AVERAGE OF PASS LAWS CONVICTIONS OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS IS MORE THAN 100,000. SOUTH AFRICA ENJOYS THE REPUTATION OF HAVING THE LARGEST GAOL-GOING POPULATION IN THE WORLD IN PROPORTION TO ITS POPULATION.

Describing police raids for passes, Oliver Walker, author of "kaffirs are lively", says: "nightly the pick-up vans (police vans) prowl the streets seeking their prey. Nightly they fill up with their dark cargoes. And when the pick-up vans are not on the job, mass raids of locations and hostels keep the jail-yards choked".

The million and a half Africans who live on the white farms do so in conditions of serfdom The Rev. Michael Scott, a man of high integrity and repute, after an investigation into typical farms in the bethal (Transvaal) District said: "Conditions akin to slavery exist on some farms. On one farm I found fifty men huddled round open fares with no blankets and only three or four mattresses in all. Sacks were their only working clothes and they had no boots, though the employer had issued great coats.....on another farm twenty-five natives were employed and driven to work by Sjamboks (whips)".

LAND HUNGER

Land hunger amongst Africans is appalling. Only thirteen per cent of the land is reserved for the 7-1/2 million Africans, the remainder belongs to the white 2 million. In the urban areas Africans are forced to live in ghetto "locations" so crowded that their inhabitants overflow into unoccupied open spaces were they set up "homes" of hessian, kerosene tins and split poles. Shocking conditions of sanitation and sordid misery exist in these squatter shanty towns Over 100,000 live in this manner in Johannesburg alone, the richest gold mining city in the world, "and join the queue for the lavatories (one for every sixty people in an estimated 100,000 population), the forty communal showers and the five hundred water taps (one to every fifty families)" (Oliver Walker).

Eighty per cent of the adult African population cannot read or write, and seventy-one per cent of the African children of school-going age are not in school. The expenditure on the education of white children is £28 per head per year; on African education it is less than £3 per head per year.

There are not more than twenty African doctors, no African engineers, dentists, chemists,.. engine drivers, etc. Technical education in trade schools and technical institutes and vocational guidance are only for the whites, Except for a couple of highly inadequate agricultural schools. South Africa is the one country in the world which has actual laws in its statute book preventing the majority of its workers from performing skilled work. A white mine worker gets £45 to £50 per month, while the black mine worker gets £5 per month. Expenditure on prisons and the police force is £3 million, but the Government can only afford £2 million for African education.

"Today the police can arrest any African walking down the main street of Johannesburg, day or night, and any prosecutor would have no difficulty whatever in finding some offence with which he could be charged" (Julius Lewin, lecturer in native law at the University of the Witwatersrand).

"This policy of apartheid", says Dr. Dadoo, the leader of South African Indians "as barbaric in conception, fascist in principle and oppressive in practice. Apartheid only over our dead bodies" —"Democratic and General News".

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Hindu Mahasabha's Counter-Charge Against Government

"APPEASING WORST COMMUNAL FORCES"

All India Council's Decision To Revive Political Activities

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26, (U.P.I.): The All-India Council of the Hindu Mahasabha, by an overwhelming majority decided at its meeting today, to revive its political activities which were suspended after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in January 1948.

The resolution stated: "Whereas the present Government, dominated by a party which has in fact been responsible for appeasing and encouraging the worst type of communalism, has started a systematic campaign of suppressing all the democratic and nationalist parties, groups and organizations dubbing them as communal, and whereas it is necessary to mobilise all political forces for building up a truly democratic state in Hindusthan, this committee hereby empowers the President to form a committee, including representatives of the provinces, in order to rally all the national elements on a common platform so that their full weight may be felt in the political field of the country."

The Council considered the Working Committee's proposition of a new definition of the term Hindu in its Constitution, which stated, "a Hindu means a person who declares that he is a Hindu and regards this land of Bharatvarsha, from the Sindhu to the seas, as his fatherland as well as his holy-land." But the Council threw out this proposition and accepted Dr. Gokul Chand Narang's proposal that the original definition of Hindu in the Mahasabha constitution, accepted in 1934, be adhered to. It stated that one who professed any religion of Indian origin was a Hindu.

"WITHDRAW BAN ON RSS"

By another resolution, the Council strongly repudiated that the RSS was a secret organization and demanded immediate withdrawal of the ban and forthwith release of the members of the Sangh.

The resolution stated that the continuance of the ban on RSS was wholly unjustified, the facts so far produced were not at all convincing and that the Government should make known the specific charges against the Sangh, which compelled such a drastic action.

By another resolution the Council of the Hindu Mahasabha demanded immediate release of a number of prominent Hindusabhaites who had been arrested following the tragic murder of Mahatma Gandhi and were still under detention. The resolution also urged upon the Government to remove all restrictions imposed on several Hindu Mahasabha workers particularly Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

HINDU CODE

By a resolution on the Hindu Code now under consideration by the Constituent Assembly of India, the Council considered the present legislature as incompetent to legislate on such a matter affecting the social and economic system of the Hindus, as the present Assembly was elected only for drafting a constitution for India. The Council was of the opinion that a legislature elected on this specific issue alone was not entitled to undertake such a legislation.

By one more resolution, the All-India Council of the Hindu Mahasabha expressed its deep sense of gratefulness to "Rashtrapati L. B. Bhopatkar for having organized the legal defence of Veer Savarkar, ex-President of the Mahasabha, in the Gandhi Murder Trial, as also to all those who assisted and particularly Mr. P. R. Das."

By another resolution the Council demanded restoration of the original sites of Vishwanath Temple, in Banares, Krishan-Jamuna Mandir at Mathura and Shri Ram's birth-place at Ayodhya, which were demolished during the Moghul reign and that those sites should be handed over to the Hindus so that those temples might be rebuilt on their original sites.

The Council will meet again tomorrow morning when, it is understood, economic and political problems affecting the country will be taken up for discussion.

"OPEN DOORS TO NON-HINDUS"

In his address at the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Council meeting this morning, Dr. Mookherjee is understood to have advised the Committee that it was but proper that after the achievement of freedom the Mahasabha should continue to function only as a social and cultural organisation. He is reported to have expressed the view that under the present circumstances the Mahasabha could not remain an exclusive organization of Hindus and that if it were to work in the political sphere as well, it had to open its doors to non-Hindus too.

NO BELIEVER IN EUTHANASIA

TNRIN, Dec. 22, (Reuter): Placing a charge of dynamite in his mouth and lighting the fuse, a farm worker blew his head off after hearing that his son had been given a long prison term for crime.

R. S. S. Arrests Continue

BOMBAY, Sunday: The Bombay city police took into custody in the course of the day today 82 R.S.S volunteers in the city and suburbs.

3,000 Hunger-Strikers In Delhi Jail

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26, (U.P.I.): Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has sent a telegram to the Government of India demanding immediate removal of all grievances of the hunger-strikers in Delhi Central Jail.

About 3,000 R.S.S. workers are stated to have gone on hunger-strike in Delhi Central Jail.

Printing Press Sealed In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): A printing press alleged to be engaged in printing pro-R.S.S. pamphlets was sealed yesterday by the District Intelligence Staff. More than 8,000 copies of an R.S.S. booklet were recovered and five persons were arrested.

A.-I. LIBRARY CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, Dec. 26, (API): The All-India Library Conference will hold its eighth session here under the auspices of the Nagpur University from January 20 to 22.

A reception Committee has been formed with Lt. Col Pandit K. L. Dubey, vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University as chairman.

The Reception Committe announces that Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of C.P. and Berar and Chancellor of the Nagpur University has consented to be the patron in chief. Mr. M. S. Aney, Governor of Bihar, has also enrolled himself as a patron of the conference.

FIGHTING IN NEGEV AREA

TEL AVIV Dec. 26 (Reuter): An Israeli military spokesman reported today "some fighting" in the Negev, which was mainly confined to the area near Nirim, about seven miles, South-east of Rafah, but also "further south.

The Faluja area, where an Egyptian brigade is trapped, was quiet. There was a certain amount of aerial activity by both sides last night and today, the spokesman said.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER TO SPAIN

CAIRO, Dec. 26 (UPA): It was announced today that Abdul Fatten Asssal Bey, former ambassador to Iran, has been appointed Egyptian Minister to Spain.

Obervers said Egypt and Lebanon have been making overtures to Spain and the Latin American countries in an attempt to gain greater support for the Arab cause in Palestine.

HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT SANCTIONS RS. 12,000

HYDERABAD (Dn), Dec. 26, (API): It is understood that the Military Government of Hyderabad have granted a sum of Rs. 12,000 towards the expenditure for the All-India Economic Conference now in session and the Agricultural Economic Conferences to be held from December 29.

Repatriated From Malaya

30 INDIAN NATIONALS DETAINED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 26, (API): Thirty Indian Nationals externed and repatriated to India from Malaya, were detained by the city police for interrogation on their arrival here today.

These repatriates who hail from different parts of South India are said to have been associated with communist-controlled Labour Unions in Malaya. This is the second batch of Indian nationals repatriated from Malaya.

'Non-Lawyer Magistrates Are An Anachronism'

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): Mr R. F. Bahadurji, a leading advocate of Lucknow, presiding at the fourth U.P. Lawyers' Conference here yesterday said that non-lawyer magistrates and judges were an anachronism, which must be abolished without delay.

No attempt, he said had so far been made by the popular Government to bring about the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. There could be no justification for delaying this reform, he added, and suggested that a beginning should be made by vesting Munsifs with magisterial powers under the supreme control of the High Court.

Mr. B. Malik, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, inaugurating the Conference said that the system of recruiting men for Munsifs' posts direct from the Universities should be stopped and that Munsifs should be appointed from among promising members of the Bar.

WARM RECEPTION TO NEHRU IN BANGALORE

Crowds Line Up Eight-Mile Route

BANGALORE, Dec. 26 (API).—India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Bangalore today on his first visit after 16 years, and was accorded a rousing reception.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mrs. Choudhury, wife of the Military Governor of Hyderabad, Princess Yolanda De Ligne, daughter of the Belgian Ambassador in India, Mr. Dwarkanath Kachru, and Mr. A. S. Iyengar, Principal Information Officer to the Government of India. The "Dakota" carrying the Prime Minister and party arrived at the Hindustan aerodrome exactly at 3 p.m.

The eight-mile route from the Hindustan Aerodrome to the Residency was tastefully decorated and citizens in their thousands had gathered on either side of the road to see the national leader. The Prime Minister smilingly acknowledged the continuous greetings all along the route.

Soon after his arrival in the city, the Prime Minister of India addressed a closed meeting of Congress workers. The Congress Ministers, members of the Congress Working Committee and All-Mysore Congress Committee and Presidents and Secretaries of the District Congress Committees in the State attended. Pandit Nehru spoke for nearly one hour and dealt with various problems facing Congressmen.

It is understood the Prime Minister of India emphasised the essential under-current of unity running through all the diversities visible in the country. While the varieties of language and culture could be kept up, it was important to see that the sense of unity was not disturbed.

He particularly referred to the problem of language. English was a virile, grown language full of vitality, and we had to learn it. Still there would be the need for a common language which should be either Hindi or Hindustani. The evolution of a Rashtrabasha, however, would not mean the extinction of the local languages. Language was an expression of the character of the country.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this evening attended a delightful garden party given in his honour by the Dewan of Mysore, Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. Over one thousand guests—the elite of Bangalore, both official and non-official—attended the party which was held in the Tennis pavilion of the Bangalore Palace.

The air knows no frontiers or boundaries, said the Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, addressing a gathering of men of the Jalehalli R.I.A.F. station in Bangalore. The Prime Minister said coming as they did from all parts of India and belonging to all communities they were the microcosm of the nation. The honour of India was therefore in their hands and they must be proud of being in the service of the country.

NEHRU TO INAUGURATE SCIENCE CONGRESS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, is arriving here on January 1 to inaugurate the All-India Science Congress on January 3.

Arrangements are being made to accord him a rousing reception on his arrival here. Pandit Nehru will address a public meeting on January 1.

PATNA STUDENTS END FAST

PATNA, Dec. 26 (API): The students who had been on hunger-strike since December 23 in front of the residence of Sir Chandreswar Prasad Narain Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of Patna University in protest against the decision of the University to hold M.A. practical examinations in Experimental Psychology, decided to break their fast this afternoon. They were persuaded to take step by Mr. Anugrana Narain Sinha, Bihar's Finance Minister, who assured them that sympathetic consideration would be given to their grievances.

KAIRAIKAL, Dec. 26 (UPI): The sentence of one year's imprisonment and fine of 1,000 francs passed on Srikanta Ramanujan, President of the Action Committee of the Karaikal National Congress, was today reduced by the Pondicherry appellate tribunal to a fine of 166 francs only.

'AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF KASHMIR PROBLEM'

Colombian Member Of U. N. Commission Optimistic

KARACHI, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): Dr. Alfredo Lozano, a member of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, in a statement released before his departure this morning to Colombia by air, said that the discussions which he had had in New Delhi and Karachi held out hopes of "an amicable solution of the Kashmir problem".

He appealed to the Governments, the people and the press of the two Dominions to do everything in their power "to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill". Dr. Alfredo Lozano was accompanied by Mr. Hernando Samper of the U.N.C.I.P.

Dr. Alfredo Lozano stated: "I came to the sub-continent to confer with the Governments of India and Pakistan on certain general proposals regarding the holding of a plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as soon as normal conditions have been restored in order to ascertain the will of the people on the question of accession to India or Pakistan.

DELHI AND KARACHI TALKS

"I am gratified that the discussions which I have had in New Delhi and Karachi hold out hopes of an amicable solution of the Kashmir problem. I am now returning to report to the Security Council and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan the result of my mission.

"Meanwhile, I strongly appeal to the Governments, the people and the press of the two Dominions to do everything that is in their power to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill, without which no effort to settle the future of the State of Jammu and Kashmir peacefully can succeed".

His Excellency Ambassador Erik Colban and Mr. Sylrain Louric (Secretary) will leave for Delhi by an I.N.A. plane tomorrow afternoon.

Gopalswamy On Pre-requisities Of Plebiscite

MADRAS, Dec. 26, (API): Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, India's Transport Minister, in an interview to-night referred to the plebiscite proposal to settle the Kashmir question and said that unless and until the earlier resolution of the U.N.O. Commission was fully implemented no useful purpose would be served by discussing the details or proceeding with the arrangements for holding a plebiscite.

He said:—"The Government of India's position is clear that until and unless the earlier resolution of the Commission in August last is implemented, i.e., that the cease-fire is given effect to and Pakistan troops and other nationals of Pakistan, including raiding tribesmen, are withdrawn from the State, no useful purpose will be served by discussing the details of or proceeding with any arrangements for the holding of the plebiscite."

ASIAN CONFERENCE TO TACKLE INDONESIAN ISSUE?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (UPI): The possibility of holding in the first week of January, a conference of Asian countries to consider what concerted measures should be taken to meet the Dutch aggression in Indonesia, is believed to be under serious consideration.

The response to the Burma Premier's proposal for convening such a conference has been encouraging from the Asian countries and the necessity of forming an Asian bloc is accepted by all.

It is felt that such a conference should be held immediately in view of the emergent situation in Indonesia.

Nothing is known at present about the venue of the conference but Delhi is considered suitable for the purpose. The Government of India, it is understood, is in communication with the Asian countries in this matter.

INDONESIA'S TERMS FOR 'CEASE FIRE'

Emergency Government Demands 'De Facto' & 'De Jure' Sovereignty

U.N. COMMITTEE CHARGES DUTCH WITH BREACH OF TRUCE

BATAVIA, December 26, (Reuter): South East Asian radio stations today broadcast conditions under which the Indonesian Republican Government would carry out the United Nations Security Council's cease-fire order and resume talks with the Dutch on the Indonesian dispute, according to Aneta, the Netherlands East Indies news agency.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF SOEKARNO

Broadcasting for the "Republican Emergency Government" Dr. Amir Sjarifoedin, Republican Minister of Economics, was quoted as demanding the immediate release of Dr. Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic, and other Republican leaders held by the Dutch, and the withdrawal of Dutch troops to positions they occupied before the present "police action."

Dr. Sjarifoedin also demanded 'de facto" and "de jure" recognition of Republican sovereignty over Java, Sumatra and Madoera and the withdrawal of Dutch Troops as soon as possible after the formation of a sovereign Indonesian Government.

"DUTCH KNOW NOTHING"

A Dutch spokesman said the Netherlands authorities knew nothing of the "Republican Emergency Government."

The conditions laid down "could naturally not form the subject of discussions, "he added."

Dutch sources today denied reports that Dr. Soekarno and other members of the Indonesian Government had been transferred from the Republican capital of Jogjakarta to Batavia.

U.N. COMMITTEE CHARGES DUTCH WITH AGGRESSION

BATAVIA, Dec. 26, (Reuter): High Indonesian Republican sources have informed individual members of the United Nations Good Offices Committee that the Republicans plan to avoid direct resistance to the Dutch so as to maintain their forces for guerilla activities, according to the Committee's latest report to the Security Council.

The report the sixth by the Committee since Decemher 12, said: "It may be expected that the Republican forces will continue with guerilla warfare and a scorched earth policy as long as they are able to do so."

DUTCH ARE THE AGGRISSORS

The report, after reviewing the events since December 12 declared: "It is the finding of the Good Offices Committee that the facts establish that.

(1) No effetive notice of the termination of the truce agreement of January 17, 1948 (Renville Agreement) was given by the Dutch Government.

(2) Dutch forces crossed the 'status quo' line and initiated hostile military action against the Republic, while the obligations of the truce agreement were still fully operative.

It should be noted that even if the truce agreement had been terminated in full accordance with the provisions of the truce, the initiation of hospilities would none the less have been contrary to the cease-fire resolution of the Security Council of July 1, 1947, the report added.

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NO REAL ORGANISED RESISTANCE

The Committee report added that "except for determined resistance by one division" no real organised resistance appears to have been encountered by the Dutch forces. In a number of cases, Dutch columns had to be rerouted because of the destruction of important bridges.

There is no way at present of assessing the effects of the Republican resistance policy, it said.

The Committee declared its intention to "exert its utmost efforts to carry out the functions conferred upon it by the Security Council resolutions of December 24 namely, to observe and report on the observance by the parties of the order to cease hostilities.

DIFFICULTIES OF NEGOTIATIONS

But if fighting is to give way to negotiations, the Committee as a whole recognises certain inevitable difficulties which must be overcome.

The people of one side, without whose support any agreement, even if achieved, may well be unenforceable, will be reluctant to accept as "bona fide" any negotiations in which they start with the area under their control diminished as a result of the resort to armed force.

Another difficulty is that as the demarcation line no longer exists it becomes virtually impossible too ascertain the position of the Republican forces, particularly in view of the capture by the Dutch forces of the Republican High Command.

The Committee sees the possibility of its observers being unable to distinguish reliably between internal security measures by the Dutch and hostilities between the parties.

INDIANS IN BURMA DENOUNCE DUTCH ACTION

RANGOON, Dec. 26, (Reuter): The All-Burma Indian Congress today denounced the Dutch military action in Indonesia as "unwarranted and cowardly".

In a resolution passed on the second day of its annual session the Congress extended its "full sympathy to the people of Indonesia in their war of liberation".

Another resolution urged the Indian Government to formulate a scheme for the early repatriation of unemployed Indian labourers" in Burma.

Dutch Cabinet To Consider Security Council's Resolution

THE HAGUE, Dec. 25, (Reuter): Holland's inner cabinet was meeting this afternoon to discuss the situation arising from the Security Council's resolution calling on Dutch and Indonesian republicans to "cease hostilities forthwith".

Two Dutch political advisers came from Paris to join in talks with Prime Minister Willen Drees, Foreign Minister Dirk Stikker, and Mr. E.M.J. A. Sassen, Minister of Overseas Territories.

There was no official indication of what action the Netherlands Government would take on the resolution passed by the Security Council yesterday.

"TERRORIST LEADERS"

Political quarters here thought it unlikely the Dutch would order a cease-fire until they were certain that the Indonesians whom they regard as "terrorist leaders" would issue similar instructions.

RED ATTACKS ON TANGKU REPULSED

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26, (UPI): Nationalist defenders of the Tientsin area repelled dawn to dusk Communist attacks on Christmas Day against Tangku harbour, where ocean-going vessels nomally anchor 45 miles down the river from Tientsin, pro-Government dispatches said today.

The dispatches said the attacks, by General Lin Piao's Manchurian veterans, were the heaviest hitherto in the North China struggle.

NAVAL GUNS TO RESCUE

They said Government ground forces, fighting in snow and supported by naval gunfire, repelled successive Red attaacking waves for three hours Saturday morning, causing 2,000 enemy casualties and repelled fresh attacks in the afternoon lasting until dusk.

(SEE PAGE 8.)

MORE RIFTS IN T. U. MOVEMENT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26 (API).—Delegates to the United Labour Conference meeting in Calcutta today adopted the manifesto of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the new Central Labour Organisation which, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, the Socialist Leader said, would be independent of both the All-India Trade Union Congress and the All-India National Trade Union Congress.

Among those who attended the Conference were Messrs. Jaiprakash Narain, R. S. Ruikar, Asoka Mehta, Purshottamdas Tricumdas and Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali.

The manifesto stated that "past experience has brought home the absolute necessity of maintaining the freedom of the trade unions from Dominion of any Government, employer or political party. Safeguarding of these fundamental freedoms, must be the first task of the new trade union movement.

The manifesto added that while steadfastly keeping the main objective of Socialism in view, the new central organisation would try to secure the fulfilment of the following programme:

(A) A living wage to all work-people.
(B) Guaranteed right to work for every citizen.
(C) The introduction of full social security measure to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care;
(D) Provision for adequate leisure in the form of reasonable hours of work and holidays with pay.
(E) Slum clearance and provision of adequate housing with facilities for recreation and culture.
(F) Introduction of free and compulsory primary education, provision for adult education and facilities for vocational training.
(G) Adequate provision for child welfare and maternity protection; and
(H) The effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Mr. Ruikar, and other leaders addressed a large labour rally in the evening at Howrah when they explained the objectives of the new organisation. Mr. Jaiprakash later left for Patna.

ANOTHER ORGANISATION

Meanwhile another labour organisation known as the United Trades Union Committee, was formed by a meeting of over fifty representatives of Trade Unions representing over two and a half lakhs of workers, "held under the Presidency of Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose.

These representatives had also assembled in Calcutta for the United Labour Conference, but according to a statement issued after the meeting, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose explained that it was not possible for them to work in the Communist-dominated AITUC, nor was it possible fo them to support the newly set-up organisation, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, "which has become a Socialist party show, because of their undemocratic attitude of the Conference."

The statement added that it was decided to call a conference of Trade Unionists at Calcutta during the Easter holidays and a Working Committee was elected with Mr. Bose as Secretary and consisting of 21 members including Thakur Harbans Singh (U.P.), Ramanathan (Madras), S. Kitchlew (U.P.), Ranen Rai (Bihar), Govardhanbhai Patel (Bombay), Murlidhar Panja (Bombay), Biswanath Dubey, Sudhir Paramanik, Jatin Chakravarti and Soumendranath Tagore.

SOEKARNO FLOWN TO SMALL ISLAND?

BATAVIA, Dec. 26, (U.P.A.): Dutch authorities have flown President Soekarna and other high Indonesian Republican officials out of Jaxa, presumably to a small island between Java and Singapore, reliable sources said today. The sources said a Dutch plane carrying the Republican officials stopped briefly at Batavia several days ago.

"CHRISTMAS PRESENT"

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, (Reuter): The New York "Times" said in a leading article today that the Security Council resolution calling on the Indonesians and Dutch to cease hostilities was "so mild that it might almost be called a Christmas present".

HEIGHT OF FOLLY

The editorial described Dutch action in Indonesia as "the height of folly. Quite apart from its shocking moral aspects".

It added: "What the Netherlands can get out of Indonesia in power or in goods will cost it infinitely more than any power or any amount of goods can be worth.

REPENT AT LEISURE

"Some day the Dutch may need the United Nations They will bitterly regret it if on that day they face the realisation that they themselves undermined and discredited the world organisation for peace".

JAIL FOR KERALA 'RED' LEADER

TELLICHERRY, Dec. 26, (U.P.I.): Mr K. P. R. Gopalan, Kerala communist leader was yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on charges of intimidation and threat against the police, made in a speech by him while addressing a public meeting on November 5, 1946.

It might be recalled that Mr. Gopalan was absconding for some time and was arrested early this year and since then he had been kept in remand.

'STRATHAIRD' BEATS ALL

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26, (Reuter): The 22,568-on liner "Strathaird" berthed at port Melbourne yesterday 29 days and five hours after it left London. It is claimed to be the fastest ship plying between Australia and Britain.